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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ANSWER TO MARY.

And dost thou think the haggard woe
Now stamp'd upon my youthful brow,
Mild "Hope" will e'er dispel;
That "Angel Peace" in brightness veiled,
Will burst away each dark'ning cloud,
That hath around me fall'n.

If ought could serve my heart to cheer,
Or check the sally falling tear,
And bid pale sorrow flee;
My darling girl, the charm is this,
And know I sacred prize the bliss,
('Tis being loved by thee.)

Ah! yes, around thy gentle mind,
These links of sweet affection bind,
My fancy e'er caressed;
'Tis friendship, Mary, such as thine,
When in doth spotless worth combine,
Can make the feelings blest.

Yet, Mary, dost thou ask me why,
To wilds remote my form would hie,
"Far from affection's care?"
Why fly from every gaudy scene
That once my classic pride hath been,
And seek a refuge there?

'Tis this—yet breathe it not again,
The thought will long my memory pain,
And bathe my heart bereaved:
Of every bliss once sweetly mine,
And now the portion ne'er be thine,
'Tis friendship—love deceived.

ELLEN.

TO ROSA.

Oh! touch hard, thy thrilling lays
Which flow distinctly sweet,
Whether 'tis love or "Hymn of Praise,"
My ears enraptured greet.

Pour forth again the swelling strain,
Which seems of heavenly fire,
And thrill the adoring heart again,
With notes of thy sweet lyre.

Sweet as they sound and touch the heart,
For Virtue's oft the theme;
Religion too which heals the smart,
Doth from thy verses beam.

Excuse! fair bard! this humble lay,
Which sparkles with no light,
Nor ever transmits a shining ray,
But rests in clouds of night. CIREX.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

No Cypress spreads its mournful shade,
Dear Mother, where thy relics lie;
No marble tells where thou art laid,
Or greets the stranger's pensive eye.

No sandy Urn with glowing verse,
Surmounts thy narrow House of clay;
Thy many virtues to rehearse,
Or tell when thou wast call'd away.

Beneath a lone and dreary mound,
Exposed to every rustic tread,
That dares to press the hallowed ground,
Dear mother, is thy lowly bed.

Although no pillar rears its head
To tell where thy loved relics sleep,
Yet thither by affection led,
I go upon thy grave to weep. I. P.

August 7, 1825.

To S——, who had praised, extravagantly, the life of the South-Sea Islanders.

Let others sigh for sunny isles,
Beneath a southern sky,
Where never coming summer smiles,
And the roses never die:

Where palm-trees lend a pleasant shade,
And orange groves are seen;
Where wide Banana groves are spread,
And the vales are ever-green.

There let them loll beside some stream,
The listless languid day;
Or in Joy's soft, voluptuous dream,
Wear a worthless life away.

I know a bolder, better clime,
Whose hills are bleak and high;
Whose mountains rear their heads sublime
To a sometimes—clouded sky.

Where winter wraps the hills in snows,
That melt 'neath summer's smile;
And autumn richer store bestows,
Than gilds a South-sea isle.

There science sheds her brightest ray—
There plenty's stores are free—
There all are basking in the day
Of glorious Liberty!

That land is mine—that land is thine,
Oh! who'd that land exchange
For aught on which the sun-beams shine,
As round the world they range!

LINDEN.

LINES EXTEMPORE.

Though few the golden moments that have sped
Their fleeting course above this youthful head,
Yet have I learned that Heaven's all-wise decree,
Hath in the cup of joy mix'd woe for me.
For I've been taught that happiness will fly,
And friendship's sacred flame too soon will die:
That brightest prospects of our early years,
Will vanish quick, and leave us nought but tears.
Twas *Envy's* pencil traced the sudden hue,
That o'er the clear horizon hurst threw;
She stood beside me, and her flowing robe,
Bore all the tints with which the rain-bow glow'd.
She whisper'd *hope*, and bade me not to fear,
To smile, alas! I turned a willing ear:
She bid me drink of pleasure's streams at will,
For aught but rapture would my bosom fill:
She bid me view the smiling hill and dale,
And all if these could teach me how to wail:
No storm, she said, would e'er the sweet scene harm,
Nor winds tempestuous break the pleasing charm:
Eternal summer here her hand had laid,
And blessed each flowery plain, each sylvan shade:
She bid me turn above my glistening eye,
And think if storms could e'er obscure that sky;
And I believed the cheating Syren's voice,
And banish'd care,—and hid my heart rejoice.
Careless I played the perfumed flowers among,
Delighted listened to gay nature's song;
Time passed along, upon his fleeting wing,
And seemed around me choicest gifts to fling:
When suddenly the lovely goddess fled,
That to these scenes my youthful steps had led;
A *frowning spirit* took the vacant place,
With *melancholy* written in her face.
'Twas *sorrow's self*—her woeful saddened mien,
More ample proof that joy she ne'er had seen:—
Fancy had fled—the sun was clothed in gloom,
And all was dark and dreary as the tomb.
I raised my eye to Heaven—one star's faint ray
Pointed the path of Hope to lead away.
I turn'd—and left the dreadful scene behind,
And *pleasure's* influence calmed again my mind.
Now travelling on I hope a bourne to gain,
Placid and safe, unknown to care and pain.

M****.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

There are events in the history of nations, which surviving the influxes of power, and the oblivious tyranny of fashion will live forever. The American Revolution is one of these events, and forms a splendid era in the records of man—embracing a series of exploits alike novel, surprising and illustrious, kings have viewed them with wonder, and monarchs have cursed their consequences.

Its nature was remarkable—there was a people springing to arms, while yet in the grasp of their oppressor, and declaring themselves independent while his chains were yet upon them. They cut the cords, they sundered the ties which bound them to a country—transcendent in literature, venerable in jurisprudence, and terrible in power. Unprepared for formidable resistance, they provoked war under every circumstance of inequality. No appalling fleet floated upon their waters—no fortresses on their coast frowned at the approach of an enemy; but there was an open path to the very centre of the land.

America, separated from other nations by the far-extending ocean, was at first obliged unassisted to breast the influx of English armies. Attacked on one side by the fatal revenge of the savage, and on the other by British malice, she was likely to have been subjected to a seven-fold blacker despotism than before.

The discouragement attending a new settled territory were not wanting here. The inhabitants still struggling with poverty, could not support a tedious war without burdensome inconvenience. Nor was it an equal contest, it was opposing three millions of subjects to twelve millions of freemen; to freemen bold in enterprise, successful in effort.—Disasters seemed to cluster around them.—Having been under the power of the English, their disposition had been discovered—the most convenient entrances to their territory, and most advantageous holds for an invader been made known; while by their enemies the grand relations of their country had been carefully inspected. It must be obvious to even a superficial observer, that Great Britain, after the conquest of Canada, immediately plotted, and began to execute a plan of haughtiness, and meanness towards her transatlantic subjects. When France possessed this province, it was English policy not to offend them, for they could appeal to France for succour, receive it from their neighbouring possessions, and thus have their protection secured; whereas these possessions wrested from the French, they concluded by holding it, by their superiority they might force an unwilling, and enslaved community to the most humiliating terms. Hence that eagerness to violate their liberty—child their commerce—and obscure their grandeur.

By insensibly cramping their efforts, and gradually debasing them, parliament designed to involve them in the darkest slavery, and render them the mere tools of a despot. But in a frenzied moment it enacted "laws which subverted the best rights of the colonists.—Not contented with the immense revenue which her subjects poured into her treasury, England would wrench the last cent from those very persons who supported her. The ministers, blind to all entreaty, and feeling themselves superior to advice, strove through all opposition; determined even when they were convinced of the rashness of their measures, never to abandon them, lest by so doing they should incur the epithet of weakness. But the Americans, quick of perception, and sensible of injury, foresaw the tendency of the stamp act, and manfully despised their oppressors. Not as though afraid of detection, did the people deliberate upon the measures of parliament, but publicly inveighed against them. All ranks, and all ages felt a revengeful opposition. Talents, eloquence, and morality, were shocked at British madness, and the rich, and poor mingled their tears together. Contending sects buried their animosities in one common grave, and over it swore unitedly to resist their foes.—But although they were wrought up to the highest pitch of revenge although the match was soon to be applied to that magazine which burst with an explosion that shook the throne, England, by compromising might have regained her colonies But no such word was found in her political vocabulary; accustomed to quell by the power of her arms, every factious attempt of her subjects, she disdained to treat with them. No fallacious emissaries spread this excitement among our countrymen; but a nation unadvised, and conscious of its injuries, rushed to arms; and when the British formed their darkening ranks around the palladium of our liberties, they were not disheartened!

Although our fathers expended their treasures, spilt their blood, and exposed their reputation to disgrace, yet not in vain; for they lived to see their government republican, and themselves freemen. But the experiment is yet going on, whether our republic is to be lasting; and the decisions of our government, the actions of individuals who compose the nation, are its commentaries. The time may, indeed, come, when this nation torn asunder by faction, and enervated by luxury, shall fall a prey to envious rivals; when the American eagle enchained by his captive, will no more send his piercing eye across his once mighty, and flourishing domain. QUINTUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

Richard Snowden, who died in this city a few months ago, was descended from an ancient English family, and was born in London. His father removed to Carolina when Richard was a youth; but finding the country at that time unhealthy, after residing there a short time, he came to Philadelphia, just before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Soon after this we find Richard in the family of John Hoskins, at Burlington, where, to use his own expressions, he resided "many days;" see his history of the Revolution, Baltimore edition, page 220. From Burlington, he removed to Gloucester County, and resided with Joseph Roberts, near Haddonfield.—He was then, as Roberts expressed it, "little more than a boy;" he was very expert at writing, and once had his papers subjected to the search of a military party; but nothing obnoxious being found, he was suffered to remain unmolested.

In 1793, was published his history of the American Revolution written in the style of ancient history, in two volumes duodecimo.—It was admired for its authenticity and elegancy of expression, and was extensively circulated. In 1795, he published "The Columbiad," a poem, being a concise poetical history of the Revolution. These works were reprinted in Baltimore in 1802, in one duodecimo volume. In the first editions the author's name was not prefixed; this defect was supplied in the edition at Baltimore; though it appears by a publication at that time inserted in the United States' Gazette, that it was not done with Snowden's approbation.

Having distinguished himself as a writer, and being admired for his depth of understanding and extensive information, we find him commissioned about the year 1800, one of the masters in the court of Chancery, of New Jersey. This station he occupied with propriety and reputation; but retired from it at the expiration of his first term therein.

In 1805 was published his "History of North and South America," from its discovery to the death of General Washington, in one volume. It is a well executed, valuable compendium.

During these transactions his residence was in the neighborhood of Haddonfield. In 1807 he removed to Woodbury, and some years since came to Philadelphia, where he closed his pilgrimage. The goodness of his heart shone conspicuous in his social intercourse; the sprightliness of his wit, the ingenuity of his narratives, and the pithy turn of his periods, could scarcely fail to command admiration. LAGO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON POETRY.

BY R. B. SWAIN, ESQ. OF N. J.

"Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit."—*Hor. ars Poet.*

There are, perhaps, but few persons who do not in some degree possess a taste for poetry; we should be unwilling to believe there are to be found beings for whom its impassioned strains have no charm, in whose bosoms the finest picture of imagination could awaken no answering thrill, and who are alike dead to the voice of melody, and the tone of enraptured feeling.

There is, perhaps, nothing that tends more to dispel that loneliness of heart, that withering feeling of desolation, which sometimes seizes on us with its vampyre touch, than the bland and soothing strains of a favorite author.—There is something in the pages of the writer that throws around us a spell of softened feeling destroys the worthlessness of earth, and transports us to a state of dreamy existence, where all is radiant with hope and joy and loveliness. In a poetic description of that bright and blessed period which all have one day known, when life's morning was cloudless and serene, of the change the world produces in after years, when joy is shrouded, and the memory of happier days lingers around us like the last tones of departed music, and conjures up the

"Cold, the changed, the loved, the dead."

There is a mournful beauty in the picture that opens every avenue of the heart, and touches a chord that vibrates in unison with its finest and its dearest feeling.

We believe there are few who could dwell on the wild and sombre magnificence of Dante—pursue the rich stream of lofty inspiration that breathes through the works of Lord Byron, or pass an hour of enchantment over the melody of Moore, without experiencing a more elevated sense of feeling, a mind removed from earth's "dull realities," and a heart imbued with more kindly sentiments towards our fellow men.

There is poetry in life—its romance—the dreams that lull the youthful bosom in its hours of innocence—the visions of brightness and glory which hallow our morning, are the creations of poetry: to it belong the hopes that beguiled our early existence, and the fairy forms that float along our "summer sea," are the dark tempest of the world arises and sweeps them from our sight forever.

There is poetry in all that is wild and beautiful, magnificent and terrible, in the works of nature, in the song of birds, and murmur of the waters." There is poetry in the clouds of heaven, that gather in their fantastic forms and gorgeous hues around the setting sun,—in the cold moonlight that sleeps on flower and tree—in the far off gathering of storms and roll of thunder—in the rush of ocean and the heaving of its dark billows.

The Troubadours of Provence, in their romantic and chivalrous age, perhaps, owed the smiles of many a fair lady, to the celebration of her charms, breathed in the impassioned strains of poetry around her bower, in the soft moonlight of delicious France; in those climes where the hand of heaven has shed the light of its beauty, where the breeze of night sighs "through groves of orange and palm." Poetry seems to be inherent:—the profusion that nature has thrown around them, the brightness of their skies, the softness of their gales, all conspire to awaken a richer imagination, and a mood more feelingly alive to the wild and impassioned. Yet the rude shores of Denmark and Norway, have resounded to the song of their bards, and though not possessing the brilliant imagery of the Eastern, or romance of the Italian—the softness of Hafiz, or gracefulness of Anosto, still was poetry, dignified, and often imparting a charm denied to more finished productions.

The wild song of a Cairo boatman—the humble prayer of a Bedoween Arab, in the midst of a trackless desert—the untaught aspirations of an American Indian to the great spirit, are all poetry; warm from the heart, and often abounding in sentiments of high and native sublimity.

There never was perhaps a man more deeply impressed with the genuine spirit of poetry, than Lord Byron:—there was something deep and fearful, a wild and stormy grandeur of conception that characterized his productions, a Salvator seeking after the magnificent and terrible, "rousing the fiery feelings and proud thoughts," that marked a loftier genius and a brighter inspiration—and who has not dwelt with delight on the Syren songs of Moore, when breathed from lips beloved? their melting strains of joy and gladness, that were formed to sing in bowers of roses, or sighed by Peri forms on the breeze of night, through moonlight groves, to the murmur of falling waters.

We walk forth under a cloudless sky; we gaze upon the moon, the "sun of night," and "the stars, the flowers of heaven,"—we feel the soft influence of feelings removed from the mockeries of life; the mind soars beyond the narrow confines that chained it to earth, the world's cold touch is forgotten, and all that is bright and beautiful, all that the heart worshipped with fond idolatry in its happier days, "the viewless and visioned," are above and around us. Yes, it is in such an hour as this, when earthly cares are at rest, when ruined hopes and blighted prospects no longer are remembered, that the spell of song is felt and acknowledged. The spirits who awaken the poet's harp, are abroad in their power and beauty, and transports the bard to the region of romance, to the fairy land of poetry and fiction.

The cultivation of a taste for poetry arouses the imagination, instils into the mind a deeper veneration for the works of nature, softens the heart, improves the understanding, and gives to the pursuits of Literature, a higher interest, and a more intellectual enjoyment.

In our own country alone, the lyre hangs neglected, and the spirit of song e'en sleeps in cold forgetfulness. Some hands have indeed awakened the chords, and the wild melody they produced was such as music in her proudest hour might dwell upon, and genius consecrate. But alas! they too have ceased; the last strains they breathed have past away, the minstrel's harp hangs lonely and deserted, and the mind dwells upon the recollection of its tones, with mingled feelings of sorrow and delight—of sorrow, that those so well qualified to please with minstrel song in "hall or bower," so gifted with power to awaken the thrill of passion, and the finer feelings of the heart, should abandon their high destiny of delight, here, even in the land, as has been said of our country, "where genius sickens, and where fancy dies," we have heard strains of as lofty measure, as impassioned tenderness, and as wild melody, breathed by our own native bards, as were ever sung in "Lordly Hall," or resounded among the blue hills of Albion.—We trust however again to be delighted, again to dwell enraptured on the songs of our minstrels—we have eyes as bright, and soft as those of the Gazelle, and forms as stately, as beautiful as the Cedars of Lebanon—we have mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and unclouded summer-sky, and all of softened beauty, or wild sublimity in statues, that could awaken fancy, or arouse the slumbering spirit of song: and as the cultivation of poetry is important in a literary, and of course in a national point of view, we fondly trust our bards may meet with the success they deserve so justly, and receive the praise so grateful to a minstrel's ear.

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THE MISCELLANIST.

The Devil-Sticker of South America.—In many of the huts or habitations in the Indian villages passing up the great rivers, is to be found the devil-sticker. It is of a soft spungy nature and smooth skin, not unlike the large slung of England. It is brought into the hut with the fire-wood, or it may creep in from the outside unperceived. It, however, crawls up the side wall, and getting on the edge of the rafters of the ceiling, to which it adheres, it looks like a small ball, or, more properly, like the slung coiled up. It is frequently known to drop from its hold without being molested, and wherever it falls it throws out from its body five or six fangs, which are barbed like a fish hook, and into whatever softer material than brick or stone it chances to fall, these fangs enter; nor can it be removed unless by cutting the animal off, and picking the prongs out of the substance into which they are so firmly fastened. When they fall on the persons of those who happen to sit or stand underneath, the consequence is dreadful. I saw one man, who an hour or two before had one of these devils alight on his hand, and he was obliged to have it cut off, and the claws and fangs removed by picking them out with the point of a large needle. His hand was immoderately swelled, and very painful; but an immersion in warm oil or fat removed the pain, and restored the hand to its usual appearance.

THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—of triumphs, desires, self love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 36 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49—the age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason, and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquillity, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favour, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

Mortar of Potatoes—by M. Cadet de Vaux.—In a court-yard there was a wall, the part of which nearest the ground had been repaired ten times, so that the mason hesitated to repair it any more, when I proposed to him to mix boiled potatoes with his plaster. Let me confess it; he laughed in my face, and shrugged his shoulders. However, I went to the hog's trough, took out some boiled potatoes, and put about a pound into the mason's trough. The repair was completed, and the wall has remained in good condition for several years, offering the following phenomenon, viz.—it retains its solidity, notwithstanding the efflorescence on the surface of salt-petre, which is found chrystalized. The result naturally led me to mix boiled potatoes in the composition of the coat of plaster, and still more of the argillaceous earth; which has perfectly succeeded on a shed in a garden, which is exposed to every wind, and the sides of which are composed only of hurdles, covered over with a mixture of argillaceous earth and boiled potatoes. If these particulars could come to the knowledge of the poor people in the country, their wretched hovels would become habitations dry within side, and consequently healthy.

VISIONARIES.

Wieland, in his Agathodamon, conjectures, that in the infancy of the human race, men did, as children do now, confound their past dreams with real occurrences; that when they had been dreaming of a dear friend, they would think that they had been with him, and that thus has arisen the belief in ghosts.

That the visions of religious enthusiasts are only intense musings, is rendered more probable by the accounts given by St. Theresa, who flourished in Spain during the sixteenth century, and wrote her own life, which is a curious example of the extent to which this faculty may be acquired by practice. She thus describes one of her earliest, we believe her first vision.

'Being, one day, in prayer, it pleased our Lord to show me his hand only, and they had such an excess of beauty in them as I am not able to express. Within a few days also I saw his divine face. Afterwards he resolved to do me the favour that I might see him all. Upon a certain day of St. Paul, whilst I was hearing mass, all this sacred humanity of Christ was represented to me, as it used to be painted, after the resurrection. This vision, though it may be imaginary, or representing himself by way of image to me, was never seen by me with the eyes of my body, nor indeed was another, but only with the eyes of my soul.

Ali Pacha's method of reproving his Cooks.

"Pilau, or boiled rice, the usual dessert of the Turks, and over which they pour curdled cream, being now served up, the Vizier, dipping in his spoon, discovered two or three small feathers. He immediately judged that his pilau had been boiled in the water in which the under cooks steep the poultry previously to plucking it. "At that instant," says M. Pouqueville, "I saw the Satrap turn pale, and immediately symptoms of alarm and terror seized his attendants." "What is this? Ah!" His voice completely altered, when, his eyes accidentally meeting mine, not being able (I know not why) to continue his invective, he suddenly burst into a loud fit of laughter. "You see, my son, how I am served: some day or other I certainly shall hang up a few of them." "That will not improve their cookery." "Oh, indeed it will—if you knew how essential it is to good order!" "For this once I hope you will pardon them." "Yes, but they must eat the pilau boiled in this dish water, with all the feathers in it, (and this sentence was executed to the very letter.) "But for you," said he, "their heads should be in my court yard."

Indulgence in Bed.—The last number of the European Magazine contains an ingenious article, showing the way in which lying too long in bed injures the body. This is unquestionably one of the most pernicious habits which can beset poor human nature. Too much bed (and above seven hours is too much) debilitates both body and mind: it causes indigestion, nervous disorders, low spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks" as to strength and cheerfulness. We hear some unhappy and inveterate sluggard exclaim, "But different constitutions require different quantities of rest!" No such thing; seven hours is an ample allowance for young or old, weak or strong, and the softer sex may be assured, that all the cosmetics in the world will not improve their complexions half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and everyway valuable practice of early rising: a practice against which not a single objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless indeed *that* is an objection.

Quantity of Blood in Animals.—Those who have not considered the subject must be surprised at the quantity of blood which passes through the heart of any moderately sized animal in the course of twenty-four hours—In man, the quantity of blood existing in the body at any given moment, is probably from 30 to 40 pints. Of these, an ounce and a half, or about three table spoonfuls are sent out at every stroke; which, multiplied into 75, (the average rate of the pulse,) give 1,125 ounces or seven pints in a minute, i. e. 420 pints, or 25 1 2 gallons, in an hour, and 1,260 gallons, i. e. nearly 24 hogsheads, in a day. Now, if we recollect that the whale is said to send out from its heart at each stroke 13 gallons, the imagination is overwhelmed with the aggregate of the quantity that must pass through the heart of that animal in 24 hours. It is a general law that the pulse of the larger animals is slower than that of the smaller; but even if we put the pulse of the whale so low as 10 in a minute, the quantity circulated through the heart, calculated at 25 gallons for each pulsation, will be 432,000 gallons, equal to 8,000 hogsheads in 24 hours. The consideration of this amazing quantity is, however, a subject of mere empty wonder, if not accompanied with the reflection, that, in order to produce the aggregate amount, the heart is kept in constant motion; and that, in fact, it is incessantly beating, as it is termed, or throwing out the blood into the arteries, from the first period of our existence to the moment of our death, without any cessation of fatigue, or even without consciousness, excepting under occasional corporeal or mental agitation.

INTEMPERANCE.

There is no end to the miseries which ensue from intemperance in eating and drinking. Intoxicating liquors, of the two, are the worst, because they disqualify men from performing the social duties of life, and lead to the grossest deeds of vice and wickedness: and the effects, therefore, which this one besetting sin has produced in the world already, are more to be lamented than the devastations of war. Intemperate eating—downright gluttony—distending the bowels with a mixture of every thing, at the same time, has a tendency to inflame the countenance, bloat the body, swell the feet, generate gout, produce fits, and often causes instantaneous death, while there is but little or no evidence of disease. Those who live frugally, certainly have the fairest prospect of a long life, and a quiet one. The slave who makes a scanty meal on boiled rice, is healthier than his tyrannical master who feeds upon dainties.—Among the variety of constitution breakers, which are served up upon the tables of the luxurious, modern turtle soup is the most destructive, because it abounds the most with a farrago of species which are actually dangerous to the delicate coats of the stomach. Abrasions of the mucous membrane are alarming in every instance, and yet a tea-cup full of turtle soup, if made in the usual coffee-house manner, with little or none of the turtle, puts the life in jeopardy of every one who has the imprudence to feast upon it.—There is no pleasure like the pleasures of health, and no infirmities that will compare with those which originate in intemperance. To the young, these remarks will be the most serviceable; the old will not subdue propensities, voluntarily, which have been pampered without judgment, and indulged without reason.

ATHENS.

Pausanias, in his Attics, chapter 26, mentions a well in the citadel, in the Temple of Erectheus, cut in the rock, said to contain salt water, and to yield the sound of waves when the south wind blows. This well, after remaining closed up and unknown for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered in 1825, as we find from a letter in a French journal. Want of provisions, and, still more, want of water, had compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against themselves, and having observed, while engaged in the siege, some water filtering through the soil at the foot of the rock, they dug down from above towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterraneous stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well, yielding a copious supply of fine water. The discovery will contribute much to the defence of the citadel at any future time; and the Greeks will not complain that the well has lost the fabulous character ascribed to it by Pausanias. The chamber at the foot of the stair contains, upon the stucco walls, fresco paintings, relating to the lives of the saints—a proof that it had remained open till after the introduction of Christianity.

THE YELLOW DOMINO.

In the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. of France, masquerades were an entertainment in high estimation, and public ones were often given, at immense cost, on court days, and such occasions of rejoicings. As persons of all ranks might gain admission to these last spectacles, provided they could afford the purchase of the ticket, very strange *rencontres* frequently took place at them, and exhibitions almost as curious, in the way of disguise, or assumption of character. But, perhaps, the most whimsical among the genuine surprises recorded at any of these spectacles was that which occurred in Paris, the 15th of October, on the day when the Dauphin (son of Louis XV.) attained the age of one and twenty.

At this fete, which was of a peculiarly glittering character—so much so, that the details of it are given at great length by the historians of the day—the strange demeanour of a man in a yellow domino, early in the evening, excited attention. This mask, who shewed meaning remarkable as to figure—though rather tall, and of robust proportion—seemed to be gifted with an *appetite*, not merely past human conception, but passing the fancies even of romance,

"The dragon of old, who chambers ate
(He used to come on a Sunday)
Whole congregations were to him,
But a dish of salmagundi,—

he was but a nibbler—a mere diddler, to this stranger of the yellow domino. He passed from chamber to chamber—from table to table of refreshments—not tasting, but devouring—devastating all before him. At one board, he despatched a fowl, two thirds of a ham, and half a dozen bottles of champagne; and, the very next moment he was found seated in another apartment, performing the same feat, with a stomach better than at first. This strange course went on, until the company (who at first had been amused by it) became alarmed and tumultuous.

'Is it the same mask—or are there several dressed alike?' demanded an officer of guards, as the yellow domino rose from a seat opposite to him, and quitted the apartment.

'I have seen but one—and, by Heaven, here he is again!' exclaimed the party to whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word, but proceeded straight to the vacant seat which he had just left, and again commenced supping, as though he had fasted for the half of a campaign.

At length the confusion which this proceeding created, becomes universal: and the cause reaches the ear of the Dauphin.

'He is the very devil, your Highness,' exclaimed an old nobleman—(saving your Highness's royal presence)—'or wants but a tail, to be so!'

'Say, rather, he should be some famished poet, by his appetite,' replied the prince, laughing. 'But there must be some juggling; he spills all his wine, and hides all the provisions under his robe.'

Even while they speak, the yellow domino enters the room in which they are talking, and, as usual, proceeds to the table of refreshments.

'See here, my lord!' cried one—'I have seen him do this thrice!'

'Twice!'—'I, five times!'—'And I, fifteen.'

This becomes too much. The master of the ceremonies is questioned. He knows nothing—and the yellow domino is interrupted as he is carrying a bumper of claret to his lips.

'The Prince's desire is, that Monsieur who wears the yellow domino, should unmask'—The stranger hesitated.

'The command with which his Highness honours Monsieur, is perfectly absolute,'

Against that which is absolute, there is no contending. The yellow man throws off his mask and domino; and it is a private trooper of the Irish dragoons!

'And in the name of gluttony, my good friend (not to ask how you gained admission,) how have you contrived,' said the Prince, 'to sup to night so many times?'

'Sire, I was but beginning to sup—with reverence be it said—when your royal message interrupted me.'

'Beginning!' exclaimed the Dauphin in amazement—'then what is it I have heard and seen? Where are the herds of oxen that have disappeared, and the hampers of Burgundy? I must upon knowing how this is!'

'It is, Sire,' returned the soldier—'may it please your Grace—that the troop to which I belong is to lay on guard. We have purchased one ticket among us, and provided this yellow domino, which fits us all. By which means the whole of the front rank—myself being the last man—have supped, if the truth must be told, at discretion; and the leader of the rear rank—saving your Highness's commands—is now waiting outside of the door, to take his turn.'

From the New-York Mirror.

LAWRENCE.

The warrior sailor left his land,
With anxious throbs his breast swell'd high;
For hostile ships approach'd his strand,
And he must quell the foe, or die:
His country's banner waved aloft,
Its stripes of red, its stars of white;
That beauteous banner, which had oft
Waved proudly after desperate fight!

The foe drew nigh—the warrior's heart
Throbb'd bolder at th' approach of strife;
His country's cause was freedom's part,
And in that cause low men seem'd life!
The fight was fierce, but in the thick
With that brave sailor's blood it crost;
The ship that bore him from a wreck,
The wave receives his tideless lot.

Yet ere the pulse of life was gone,
His banner caught the hero's eye,
"Oh let," he cried, "the flag wave on,
Free as the breeze, until I die:"
His native land received his form,
The gallant form, that fought so well,
And tears, from sorrow's fountain, warm,
Upon his corse in torrents fell.

The sea-encircled column rose,
Above where he cold relics slept;
And mankind there pour'd forth its woes,
And a nation, piling women, wept:
Yet, think not mine, or fancy'd wreath,
Those heroes deck, who quietly sleep;—
They honour not the dust beneath,
'Tis they that live the honour reap.

That hero's high and cherish'd name,
Shall live, while swells th' Atlantic's wave;
The sailor, thinking of his fame,
In perils lone shall grow more brave;
Yet, where's the pile that got inade
So nobly to the hero reared?
Has it the storms of time withstood,
A symbol of his name revered?

Alas! Neglect its sigil keeps
Around the once much honour'd spot;
Its trace is, where the hero sleeps,
The monumental stone's forgot.
The pilot strikes beneath the breath,
The slightest breath, that sunless sends—
It totters o'er the mounds of death,
From lightest leaf the willow lends!—

Should this be deem'd an idle lay,
A sad, and melancholy flower,
To while a pensive hour away,
Cull'd from imagination's bower:
Let shame within the bosom burn,
And let its tear salute mine eyes;
To coin decaying marble turn,
Where brave and noble LAWRENCE lies!

FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE VISIONARY SERENADE.

A light vaporey cloud passed o'er the moon and dimmed for a little while, the splendid scenery:—the distant dashing cataract was wild and romantic music to the ear of the enchanted Manfred as he traversed o'er the Pyrenean hills. Wrapped in meditation, a thousand sublime reflections burst upon his mind: his thoughts seemed to soar far above these earthly things.

The moon broke slowly from the cloud, and with her silvery beams illumined the face of nature, beautiful beyond conception, and cast a refulgent brilliancy upon the surface of the calm and undisturbed stream, which murmured through a deep and almost impenetrable wood, but which now and then wound it's refreshing waters through beautiful lawns cleared by nature.

He seated himself upon a moss covered rock, and gazed in raptures upon the sight around him; not a sound broke the sweetness of his reverie, save the slight breezes gently sighing through the trees, the melancholy chirping of the cricket, or the distant rippling of the stream. His mind was as calm as the scene before him; but, suddenly he was aroused by the warlike sounds of the noble bugle, the keys of which seemed touched by a person more than human, so plaintive and so thrillingly sweet was it, that nature herself seemed to pause in admiration. The flute's soft melody ranged aloft through the air, and the clarion-shrill trumpet at intervals sent forth a pealing strain—then a whole band of sweet toned instruments were sounded, and their harmonious echoes rang through the woods in almost unearthly melody; but when they were gently dying away, and the last notes were lingering on the ear, a female's voice, sweet beyond description, broke forth in so melodious, so heavenly a strain, accompanied by the soft flute and the rich toned clarionet that it entranced the mind of Manfred and he seemed rivetted to the spot! Lost in thought! He scarcely dared to breathe. When suddenly he was aroused from his trance by a violent shaking, and a shrill call of, "get up, you sluggard, the breakfast is waiting for you!" Alas! the day that it all should have been but a dream.

ALA CO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

William Canby to Thomas Jefferson.

8mo. 29th, 1813.

Respected Friend, Thomas Jefferson,

I have for years felt, at times, affection towards thee, with a wish for thy salvation, to wit, the attainment, while on this stage of time, (in the natural body) of a suitable proportion of the divine life, for otherwise we know little more than the life of nature, and therein are in danger of becoming inferior to the beasts that perish, in declining the offer of divine life made to every rational being. But I have long had better hope of thee, and have thought (particularly in our little quiet meeting yesterday) that thou hadst been "faithful (at least) in a few things," and with that thou mayest become "Ruler over more, and enter into the joy of our Lord," and into his rest.—And it occurred, in order thereto, that we should become Christians, for he that hath not the Spirit of Christ, is none of his, and this knowledge is strongly insisted on, I think, by divers of the apostles, who had particularly seen and were eyewitnesses of his majesty, particularly in the mount, and of others who had not that view, which, however, was sufficient to perfect them, and was to be taken away, that they might be more effectually turned to that Spirit which leadeth into all truth, whose power alone is able to reduce the spirit of nature into suitable silence and submission.

Thomas Jefferson to William Canby.

Sir,—I have duly received your favour of August 29th; am sensible of the kind intentions from which it flows, and truly thankful for them, the more so, as they could only be the result of a favorable estimate of my public course. During a long life, as much devoted to study as a faithful transaction of the trusts committed to me would permit, no object has occupied more of my consideration than our relations with all the beings around us, our duties to them, and our future prospects. After hearing and reading every thing which probably can be suggested concerning them, I have formed the best judgment I could as to the course they prescribe; and in due observance of that course, I have no recollections which give me uneasiness. An eloquent preacher of your religious society, Richard Mott, in a discourse of much unction and pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud to his congregation, that he did not believe that there was a Quaker, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Baptist in Heaven. Having paused to give his audience time to stare and to wonder, he said, that in Heaven God knew no distinction, but considered all men as his children, and as brethren of the same family. (Mr. Whitfield used the same expression.) I believe with the Quaker preacher, that he who steadily observes those moral precepts in which all religious concur, will never be questioned at the gates of Heaven as to the dogmas in which they differ; that on entering there, all these are left behind as: the Athiteses and Catos, the Penns and Tillotsons, Presbyterians and Papists, will find themselves united in all principles which are in concert with the reason of the Supreme mind. Of all the systems of morality, ancient or modern, which have come under my observation, none appear to me so pure as that of Jesus. He who follows this steadily, need not, I think, be uneasy, although he cannot comprehend the subtleties and mysteries erected on his doctrines, by those who, calling themselves his special followers and favourites, would make him come into the world to lay snares for all understandings but theirs: these metaphysical heads, usurping the judgment seat of God, denounce as his enemies all who cannot see as they see. In all essential points, you and I are of the same religion, and I am too old to go into inquiries and changes as to the unessential. Resting, therefore, my thankfulness for the kind concern you have been so good as to express, I salute you with my friendship and brotherly love.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers, received by our correspondent, Mr. Snowden of the National Advocate, N. Y.

Under the head of Leghorn, August 1st, the following statement is given:—"The capture of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed by Capt. Andre Thomas Raguin, commanding the Austrian commercial brig called Le Smeglatore, coming from Constantinople, who arrived on the 30th July in this port, and was boarded on the 8th (quere 18th N. S. or 30th,) near Hydra, by a Greek man-of-war, the captain of which told him that Ibrahim Pacha had been taken to Hydra. Capt. Couture, commanding the French commercial brig La Confiance, from Cyprus, which arrived this morning in the roads of Leghorn, has also declared, that the capture of Ibrahim Pacha was known at Cyprus at the moment of his departure. But neither of those captains could give the particulars of the events in consequence of which Ibrahim Pacha has been taken prisoner by the Greeks."

Almost incredible.—On the 5th of April, two women walking at Riga, (in a solitary part of the city,) were torn to pieces by a pack of dogs which had no master. By an official account of the devastations committed by wolves, in the government of Livonia, in 1823, it appears that they devoured 1841 horses, 1245 foals, 1807 horned cattle, 735 calves, 15,182 sheep, 726 lambs, 2546 goats, 165 kids, 4190 swine, 312 sucking pigs, 603 dogs, 673 geese.

The steam vessel Enterprize, which the last British papers mentioned had left the Thames for Bengal, is thus described:—

Her burden is 500 tons. She has two sixty horse power engines. The boilers, which are made of copper, extend across the ship with seven furnaces, each seven feet in depth.—Although the Enterprize will make use of her sails, when the wind permits, she will rely principally on her steam, and for this purpose she must take out not less than three hundred tons of coals. The coals are partly contained in chambers, within the sides of the vessel, covered with sheet iron, and partly in tanks beneath; which as they are emptied of coals will be filled with water to keep the vessel properly ballasted. The cabins, of which there are twenty, are furnished with every convenience.

On viewing this vessel, the supposed difficulties of the great undertaking, vanish from the able preparations and skilful precautions. The cabins, which are separate, are handsome, and replete with conveniences, the stores abundant, and the machinery adequate to the undertaking, with three able engineers, and six assistants, technically called stokers, who, like the crew, will relieve each other in the regular watches. There are at present fourteen passengers, with the expectation of more, and the stock of coals, 320 chaldrons, which it is calculated will be sufficient to last to the Cape of Good Hope, where there is a further supply. The Enterprize, after clearing out at the Northfleet buoy, will proceed to Falmouth, probably touch at Teneriffe: and, after the shortest possible stay at the Cape, make directly for Bengal, and complete, it is presumed, the entire voyage within eleven weeks.

On the 12th ult. a shoemaker of good character, was brought before the magistrate at Guildhall, London, to be examined on a charge of theft. Just at the moment that his case was about to be called, his wife, a respectable young woman in her appearance, and in the last stage of pregnancy, who had been waiting in deep anxiety during the whole morning, fell back from her seat and expired without a groan or struggle. The frantic agitation of the husband, and the shrieks of some female relations who were present, produced a most painful scene. The prosecution was abandoned, and money bestowed when it was found that the miserable man had a family of six small children, whose distress had probably driven him to the act of which he was accused.

The number of unemployed hands belonging to the woollen trade, at and near Bradford, England, in consequence of combination and turn out, amounts to 30,000! The operative woollen manufacturers of Bradford have informed their masters they shall be enabled "to stand out six or seven years!" having received promises of support from various parts of the kingdom.

Large Ox.—There was lately exhibited at the Horse Bazaar, King street, Portman square, London, a remarkably large ox. This fine animal was of the Lincolnshire breed, and fed by Lord Yarborough. Live weight about 500 stone, 8 lbs. to the stone, (or 4000 lbs.) and the admeasurement as follows:—67 inches to the top of the shoulders: 174 inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail; 40 inches across the hips; 44 inches across the back; 42 inches across the shoulders; 133 inches in the girth; and 23 inches between the fore legs. The above ox has been seen by the Lincolnshire graziers, and the best judges allow him to be 100 stone heavier than the Durham ox. He has also been inspected by the principal graziers in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, and is by them considered the largest, and to have the greatest proportion of meat upon the least bone, of any ox ever submitted to the public.—*Farmers Journal, Eng.*

Blessings of Game Laws.—It has been calculated that the corn destroyed by game, in a single county of England, would be sufficient to maintain 2000 people for a year, and that the labour of persons imprisoned in the same county for offences against the game laws, would be adequate to carry on a manufactory of silk, woolen or cotton, employing a capital of 100,000*l.*

Case of Doubt.—The woolsack on which the Lord Chancellor sits, is precisely what the name implies—a large bag of wool, covered with red cloth, without any kind of back to lean against; and such is the minute respect paid to ancient customs in the slightest things, that the present Chancellor, a man nearly 80 years of age, hesitated more than seven years on the question, whether he should allow a cushion to be brought him, when the sitting was too long and fatiguing.

It is not generally known that the Bishop of Durham, now nearly 100 years of age, and who has presented at different times, above 100*l.* to various Mechanics' Institutes, is intrusted with several thousands a year by charitable persons to distribute as he may think fit. This, perhaps, is one of the highest tributes of character a man can receive. The Rev. Mr. D. Wilson, of Islington, is another person who has been intrusted with large sums for similar purposes.

Local Police at London.—In the city of London there are eight Police officers, independent of Guildhall and the Mansion House.—At the former the Aldermen preside in rotation; at the latter, the Lord Mayor. There are two Marshals, who receive 900*l.* each; and 1099 Watchmen and Constables, who receive 30,000*l.* a year. But in the whole city, including parishes in Westminster, Middlesex and Surry, there are 4044 persons in the local police.

The following calculation of the amount of depredations annually occurring in London, is taken from a British work of recent publication and undoubted authority:

Small thefts,	£710,000 stg.
Thefts on rivers and quays,	500,000
In dock yards,	200,000
Burglaries, highway robberies,	230,000
Coining base money,	300,000
Forgeries, swindling,	70,000
	£2,000,000

"Two million sterling! who could believe it? In the item of small thefts are included the "*article*" of pewter pots, estimated at 55,000*l.* annually!

A curious coincidence of names has lately occurred in the marriage of a Mr. Joseph Jean with a Miss Jane Joseph.

An immense body of white butterflies passed over Dunkirk a few days ago, in the direction from east to west.

The rustic game of prison bars was once a royal amusement. King Edward IV. in his diary, tells us, that on the 31st of March, 1549, he offered "a challenge, that he and 16 gentlemen of his chamber would run at base, shoot, and run at the dog, with any 17 of the Court."

From a Scotch Paper.

INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE

Not long since, W. Ross, labourer, from New Galloway, went out to cut peat on a moss near the summit of the hill of Lowrane, a very high, remote and solitary place. He took his son along with him, a little boy of about four years of age. After having been employed for a short time, he missed the child, who had been amusing himself in chasing a kid, which he had found on the hill, and he became alarmed lest he should have fallen into one of the many moss pits, or quagmires, or stumbled over some of the rocks or precipices with which the place abounds. No trace of the boy, however, could be found. In vain did they call upon his name, for no answer was returned. The natural anxiety of the father, whose feelings may be easily conceived, led him from place to place with the utmost rapidity, sometimes finding the prints of his son's feet in the soft part of the moss, but he never dreamed of crossing a high stone wall or dyke, which runs on the south side of the moss alluded to, down the steep and rocky sides of the mountain, to the margin of the Dee, which flows on one side, and Loch Ken on the other. Over this dyke he conceived it impossible for the child to have climbed. In the evening he found means to send to New-Galloway an account of the circumstance, and several humane persons, accompanied by the distracted mother, came to aid his search for the poor child in this wild and rocky moor! One of them happening to cross over the stone wall alluded to, perceived there the impression of the boy's footsteps, and these were occasionally traced all the way down to the margin of the Dee, where they lost all trace of the unfortunate little wanderer, and were filled with the most painful apprehensions that he must have been carried off by the stream. Going along its banks, and crossing dykes and steeps, which they considered almost impossible that the child could have climbed, they again found the print of his naked feet on the soft sand of a small rivulet, and by applying a measure which they had taken of the former impressions, they found it exactly to correspond.—They were therefore induced still to go forward, though they had now proceeded upwards of four miles from the place of their first setting out. In this track they passed the Stroan Loch, a piece of water of great depth, which is merely an expansion of the Dee, accompanied by the anxious father and mother, without finding any further traces of the body. Night was coming down upon the heath; and as the search had continued eleven hours, over a rugged space of five miles, they thought of retracing their steps, in despair—the distracted mother tearing her hair, and starting at every white stone, and figuring to herself the horrid spectacle of the torn corpse of her child at the bottom of every cliff or stream which they passed—

"Dark to the buried question of despair,
"Where is my child?" and echo answer'd,
"Where?"

At this time one of the party, who had been before the rest, on looking into the stream of the Dee, found a handkerchief round a stone in the channel of the river, which he recognised to be that of the child, and had little doubt but that he would be found drowned near this place in the stream. He called the rest of the party to approach, when a little farther down the bank, he perceived the boy with his feet in the water, and his head resting on a stone in quiet sleep. "Jemmy! Jemmy!" cried the trembling father "are you alive?" The little pilgrim, lifting his head from his rocky pillow, exclaimed, "*O father! is it you? What for did we no come help me catch the wee kid?*" The little fellow's cap was filled with pebbles, with which he had pursued the kid from rock to rock, from moss to moss, and through the openings of stone dykes, for upwards of six miles, barefooted, over one of the most rugged tracks in the South of Scotland, and having been for twelve hours without tasting a morsel of food. The sudden joy of the mother had nearly cost her life, but the young wanderer, in whom we may prognosticate some future Humboldt or Mackenzie, has not suffered any injury from his long peregrination: and his safety, amid the many perils with which he was beset, seems almost miraculous, and strongly marks the protecting care of Divine Providence.

A Wife wanted!!!—A gentleman whose age does not exceed 35, without fortune, or a great share of personal attraction, is desirous of entering the holy bonds of wedlock, provided he can meet with a lady "*willing to join hands,*" of the following description. She must be of unexceptionable character and parentage, possess a liberal education, and be well bred, not less than 16, nor over 20 years of age, good figure and agreeable features. Exquisite beauty is not essential, but will not, by any means, be an objection. A tolerable fortune is indispensable, as the gentleman desirous to dispose of himself, cannot *afford* to make an *even* trade. Of *bad* qualities, nature has no doubt given him a plentiful share. If he possess *good*, his partner, (if he gets one) will be able to discern and appreciate them. No exception will be made to a lady of high temper, on the contrary it will be a recommendation, second only to fortune. A woman who does not assume and exercise her rights is unworthy to be any man's wife. A soft, easy, good natured female, may serve as a toy, but can never command the respect, esteem, or *love* of a sensible man. Communications from persons who answer the above description, (none others need apply,) may be left at this office, to which prompt attention will be paid, if sealed and addressed to A. Z.—*Petersburg Va. Ade.*

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

A young man named Walker, aged 28 years, on Wednesday morning, put a period to his existence, by hanging himself in the upper part of a store in Race near Second street. He had been on a visit to the country, and for some days past seemed to be under considerable uneasiness of mind. Persons acquainted with the deceased give him an excellent character.

The report which was circulated in several papers last week, of the failure of the Steam Banking Company at Salem, New-Jersey, is without foundation; the bills of that Bank are received at the United States and Farmer's and Mechanic's Banks, at par. The Bank renders at sight all demands against them, and are in good credit.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Adams and Niece, and Mr. John Adams, Jr. arrived in this city on Wednesday evening last, direct from Washington, on their way to Quincy, Mass.

The complete Grammar of the English Language for the use of Spaniards, by Mr. Staples,—a very useful and well executed work—is now offered for sale by the booksellers.—It is adapted to assist likewise, American Students of the Spanish language, the attainment of which has become so important a branch of American education.

On Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the soap and candle factory of Messrs. Dallett's, situated at the corner of Callowhill and Hogan streets, was destroyed by fire, together with several frame buildings adjoining the factory. Messrs. Dallett's and Charles Lex, are the principal sufferers.

Some time since a riot occurred on a wharf north of Race street, at which a ship was lying that had recently arrived from Ireland with passengers. The trial at the Mayor's Court of those that were arrested, excited great interest, and on Tuesday evening the Jury found guilty, Dougherty, Monegan, Meney, Tracy, McBride, McAnn, Riley and Theder. The counsel for the defendants have moved for a new trial.

On Wednesday night the auction store of Mr Thomas, on Chesnut street, was robbed of watches and jewelry of the value of several hundred dollars. The robbers were two young men hardly twenty years of age, who entered Mr. Dawson's unfinished house next to the brewery, ascended to the roof, passed along on the roofs of the two intervening houses, and descended into the auction store through the trap door. On Thursday morning, at an early hour, they were detected dividing their spoil in a Board Yard in the Northern Liberties. They have been committed to prison.

There are nearly one hundred children within the walls of the Philadelphia Orphan Society. The necessary annual expenditure for each is about 40 dollars, making a gross sum of 4000 dollars.

The sentence of the Court Martial, cashiering Lieutenant Frederick G. Wolbert, has been approved by the President of the United States, and the name of that officer has, accordingly, been struck from the rolls of the Navy.

Captains Ballabridge, Biddle and Warrington have been appointed commissioners, by the Secretary of the Navy, to fix upon a site for a navy yard on the bay of Pensacola. They will sail in few days from Norfolk in the Hornet sloop of war, captain Kennedy.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington City on Wednesday morning, on a short visit to Trenton, N. J.

There are now on a farm owned by Valentine Fisher, near Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, two geese which were purchased by Mr. Fisher's father, 45 years ago, at a public sale. They were then full grown, but it is not known how old they were.

A new novel is about to be put to press, in Barnstable, Mass. entitled "The Royalist," the scene of which is laid in the American Revolution.

It is said, that a large body of excellent *coal* has been recently discovered in the vicinity of the route of the proposed canal from Rochester to Olean, in the state of New-York.

A Cincinnati paper of the 9th inst. says that the section of the canal on which ground was first broken by Governors Clinton and Morrow, on the 21st July last, is already completed in a substantial manner.

The Commissioners of the New-York Alms House have determined to prosecute all persons who bring paupers into that city. It would seem that great exertions have been made to throw into New-York quantities of paupers from different parts of that state, and even from Canada—"a penny saved is as good as a penny earned."

A letter recently received from an officer of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, states, that the most perfect harmony exists throughout the squadron—that the accounts which have heretofore been promulgated, as regards dissensions amongst the officers, are without foundation, and that Captain Macdonough's health is much improved since he left the United States.

A mechanic of Charleston, S. C. on a wager of $100, recently engaged to make, between sun rise and sun set, 50 packing boxes, to hold each two dozen wine bottles. He accomplished his task in 10 hours. The boards were rough planed, and the boxes said to be made in a workmanlike manner.

Albion K. Parris, is re-elected Governor of Maine, without opposition.

The victorious and beautiful boat American Star, presented to General La Fayette during his late visit to New-York, has been sent out in the packet ship Cadmus, for Havre.

Fifty-two houses were destroyed by fire in the Quebec suburb of Montreal on the 7th inst. The number of persons burnt out is 453, and the ground which the flames ravaged extends to three acres in length by two in breadth.

The Eagle Bank at New Haven, Conn. has suspended payment for the present.

His excellency, Cornelius P. Van Ness, has been re-elected Governor of Vermont, by nearly an unanimous vote.

The St. Louis Enquirer affirms that the State of Missouri contains salt water enough to supply an empire with salt. It is said to abound in "thousands of salt springs, and even creeks and small rivers run salt water."

Widow Margaret Wilson, of Venango county, Penn. hunting for eggs under a barn was bit by a rattle snake—she laid her hand on a log, took the axe and deliberately effected a cure by cutting off the bitten finger!

The Savannah Republican of the 6th of September, states that Governor Troup has demanded of the President the arrest and trial of General Gaines, according to the articles of war.

The members of Mr. Owen's society have issued proposals for publishing a new paper, to be called "the Harmony Gazette:" it is to be chiefly devoted to a development of the principles of the "Social System."

The National Journal mentions that when Mr. Nelson was in England, Mr. King, our minister in that country, was at Cheltenham, where his health had been quite restored, and he had been visited by Mr. Canning.

Elisha Bates, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, has just published a neat octavo volume, of 320 pages, entitled "The Doctrines of Friends, or Principles of the Christian Religion, as held by the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers."

Singular notice.—Mr. Calvin Field, of Mount Pleasant, Genesee county, N. Y. gives public notice, that his domestic avocations are such, that he "refuses to be considered a candidate for any office, which the public might be anxious to bestow upon him!" The poor public will no doubt be sadly disappointed.

During the quarter ending on the 30th June last, nearly 25 millions of pounds of raw Cotton, were exported from New York. The total amount of exports, during the same quarter, from the same port amounted to nearly eight millions of dollars.

The Mobile Commercial Register says—"There is no report this week from the Board of Health. We understand there have been only about ten deaths during the week past."

The two dangerous cases of fever reported on board the frigate Constellation, upon her arrival from the West Indies, we regret to learn, from the Norfolk Beacon, have proved fatal—the first is Mr. Anthony W. Baker, late midshipman, a native of Louisiana, and the other, Joseph Spratt, a marine. No other case of fever remains on board the ship.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Falmouth, (Jamaica) on the 20th of August.

It is calculated that no less than eight thousand Indians were lately assembled at Malden in the Western District, on the occasion of receiving their presents.

Another sale of Teas, viz: 1000 chests at Quebec on the 8th October and 1500 at Montreal on the 15th at 10 A. M. is again advertised.

The New Jersey Bleaching, Printing and Dying Company, incorporated by the legislature of that state, are erecting a building at Belleville 263 feet front, of brown stone, and three stories high—probably the largest building in the state. This factory is designed for bleaching, printing and dying Cotton, Woollen and Silk Goods, on an extensive scale.

A public dinner was given to Gen. Jackson, on the 30th ult. by a number of the citizens of Florence, (Alabama.)

The New Bedford Mercury publishes a letter from the American consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, stating that it was very sickly at Sierra Leone, and that many of the Europeans were leaving. The American colony at Cape Mesurado was also said to be in a deplorable state; many of the colonists sick, and Mr. Ashmun, the agent, dangerously ill of a fever.

The drawing of the Literature Lottery No. 2, for 1825, took place in New York on Wednesday afternoon. The following were the numbers drawn.

59 54 39 10 62 5 40 47 21

The number which drew the highest prize of $25,000, was purchased of the managers by a gentleman of that city.

A young Condor has been brought to Baltimore from Peru. This bird is supposed to be the largest of the feathered tribe; when full grown, its wings extend twenty-two feet from tip to toe. It is a voracious bird, and subsists entirely on prey, and has been known to fly off with sheep and young children. It is found among the Andes only.

A breach in the Erie Canal, 5 miles beyond Schenectady, was so poorly repaired that on the 12th the bank again gave way about 60 feet in length. Four days would be required to repair it. Upwards of 100 boats were waiting to pass.

The Worcester Spy states that a young horse, belonging to A. Willard of that town, trotted eight miles, by measure, in 30 minutes and 15 seconds, with apparent ease, showing no indications of fatigue when she came in.

On Monday of last week, while a number of persons were engaged in blasting rocks at Wiscasset, (Maine) an untimely explosion of powder took place, by which accident Mr. Joseph Chase, of Pittsfield, N. H., the head workman, was dreadfully mangled, and died in less than two hours after. Ten others (seven men and three boys) were more or less hurt. On Wednesday, the work was resumed, and another accidental explosion happening, while Mr. Alfred Fisher, (fortunately the only one present) was charging the rock—he was severely wounded.

Tornado.—The Vermont papers inform us, that a destructive Tornado swept through the towns of Fairlee and Oxford, and the neighborhood of Montpelier, on the night of the 13th ult. Its width was about 100 rods. Nothing, says the Windsor Journal, could resist its violence; and its progress was marked with the destruction of houses, barns, fences, and forests: many persons were seriously injured, and in some instances lives were sacrificed by its fury. A correspondent of the Montpelier paper mentions the following particular instances of suffering, among the subjects of its violence:—"A large woodhouse, belonging to Mr. James Hyde, situated about two and a half miles north of the centre of the town, was destroyed; thence pursuing its ravages in a north easterly direction, destroyed a barn belonging to Nathaniel Gore—a house and a barn of Samuel Eastman—a house and two barns of Zenas Morey; the house entirely destroyed, in which were seven persons more or less injured, but happily none were killed—a two story brick house and two barns belonging to William Eastman—house and barn of Samuel Reynolds, and a barn belonging to a Mr. Clement—a woman in Stafford by the name of Mrs. Reynolds was killed—two children of a Mr. Gidway, in Fairlee, were also killed.

The corner stone of the proposed Jewish city was laid at Grand Island, New-York, on the 15th inst. with religious, masonic and military ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The stone was laid by Mr. Noah, editor of the New-York National Advocate, who afterwards issued a proclamation to all the Jews throughout the world, renewing and establishing the Jewish nation as it existed under the ancient Judges, by the authority of the following list of titles: "Mordecai Manuel Noah, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said state, for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and Governor and Judge in Israel." He commands, in his own name, among other things, that Jews, particularly young ones, shall be encouraged to assemble at the city of Ararat on Grand Island, that a capitation tax of *three shekels* ahead be levied on each male Jew throughout the known world, to defray the expenses of emigration, that polygamy be abolished, that the Indians be informed that they are descendants of the lost tribes, and invited to join in the settlement, and that a judge of Israel be appointed every four years by the Consistory of Paris.

Extraordinary exertions are making in New-York, for the celebrating, in the most imposing manner, the meeting of the Atlantic and Erie seas, through the Grand State Canal.—The 20th of October has been assigned for the event, and it is proposed that a splendid celebration shall take place on that day. A meeting has been held in the city of New-York, to concert measures for the purpose, when it was proposed to station cannon at short intervals from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, so that the entrance of the first boat from the lake into the Canal may be announced throughout the State by one grand *feu de joie*. When the boat enters the Hudson, at Albany, it is proposed that she be received by a fleet of steamboats, embracing all that ply upon the New-York waters, and that she be escorted in triumph to Sandy Hook, in full view of the broad ocean. It is supposed that fifty steamboats will volunteer on the occasion, all of which are to be superbly decorated with flags, emblems, and devices. On entering the bay of New-York, opposite Castle Garden, the range of cannon on the Battery, and all the forts and armed ships in the harbor, are to welcome and salute her with their united thunders, mingled with the glad voices of 60,000 freemen.

THE PENITENT THIEF.

It gives us peculiar pleasure, says the Baltimore American, to record every instance of perpetrated and expiated crime, like the following. A bookseller in this city received, through the post office, a note from an unknown hand, enclosing a sum of money, and stating a boy had nearly a year ago stolen a book from his store—but that "God," to adopt the simple but expressive phraseology of the writer, "would not let him rest, or keep the book without paying for it." The letter concludes thus—"Forgive me, as God has forgiven me." Perhaps none but the Deity and the repentant sinner himself knows who has done this deed—let him keep the secret in his heart, and only remember it to avoid such temptation hereafter. If ever this paper reaches his eye, we can assure him that he is cordially and affectionately forgiven, and that he has the best wishes of the man whom he injured, but which injury he has so nobly repaired, for his future welfare, prosperity and happiness—let him take courage from his own contrition, and beware of future temptation.

Singular and pleasing coincidence.—The following is noted as a remarkable incident in the chapter of chances. On the morning that Gen. Lafayette landed at Staten Island, from the Cadmus, in August, 1824, a rainbow was observed spanning the heavens, its bases resting on Staten and Long Island, and arching the Narrows. This fact was observed at the time, and the circumstance made the subject of several paragraphs, in which the fancy of the editorial corps converted the appearance of the heavens into a celestial welcoming of the champion of freedom in two hemispheres. Their imaginations have now received matter for more ample indulgence; and the remarkable co-incidence, related in the Washington papers, attending the departure of the Brandywine, seems to give confirmation and stability to the creations of fancy. When the Brandywine put out to sea, the day, which had been cloudy and rainy, was cleared up, and a rainbow enclosed the heavens, beneath the centre of which the ship went gallantly out, freighted with more than Cæsar's fortunes. Thus the Iris of the skies, the beautiful messenger of Heaven, added her congratulations and her adieus to those of ten millions of freemen, joining with them to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

HAYTI.—A gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, states that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways; and our informant adds, that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty. The non-publication of the treaty in the papers of the island is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it.

General Atkinson has received discretionary orders from the War Department to continue the force under his command in some favorable position on the Upper Missouri, to protect the fur trade from the encroachments of the British traders. It is suggested by Gen. Brown, that the extreme north bend of the Missouri, approaching as it does most nearly to the British boundary and settlements, might afford the most favorable position.

The Second Annual Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky, represents that institution to be in a very flourishing condition. The number of pupils has increased so fast during the last year, that the directors have found it necessary to send a young man to one of the northern institutions to perfect himself in that ingenious and difficult system of instruction. There are at present thirty-six pupils in the institution, and the whole number in the state is supposed to be about five hundred. More than 1000 dollars have been received in private donations, and the balance on hand at the end of the year, was $2,415.

Letters by the ship Two Brothers, at New-York, which left Calcutta April 13th, state that the natives continue their opposition to the British with their usual spirit, and without any indications of submission, and that there was every prospect that the war would be a protracted one. A passenger states that the English took possession of Aracan, one of the largest Burmese towns, on the 1st of April, without much loss. This was the only occurrence of importance that had been heard of at Calcutta, since the date of former advices.

Extract of a letter from Thompson's Island, Aug. 17, received by a gentleman of Norfolk.

"I have been sick for three weeks, since I arrived here, June 22d. The sickness has indeed been truly alarming. Out of 14 marines who were transferred from the United States Frigate Constellation, during the period she remained here, I believe the last one died two days since."

The official communication of Commodore Warrington to the Navy Department, shews that the services of the Navy in the West India seas have effectually checked the progress of piracy. It will be additionally gratifying to the mercantile portion of the community to know that, notwithstanding the favorable appearances which are now presented for the safe prosecution of business to the Island of Cuba and its neighborhood, the vigilance of the naval force will still be exerted to its utmost, to prevent any future acts of piracy upon our commerce in that quarter.

Capt. Hayes, who arrived at Philadelphia last Saturday from Sacrificio, informs that he spoke on the 29th August, the English ship Belpomene, bound to Honduras, the captain of which ship informed him that the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, commenced firing on the town of Vera Cruz, on the 19th of August, in consequence of a deception that had been played on them by the Mexican brig of war, Victoria; she having captured by stratagem one of the gun boats belonging to the castle, and also a small row boat with several officers on board, she having made her appearance off the castle, under French colours. The town did not return the fire until the 20th, in order to give the inhabitants time to leave, but when Capt. Johnson left on the evening of the 20th, there was a most tremendous fire kept up on both sides.

A murder was committed in Alexandria, on Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock.—Two negro boys, between the ages of 12 and 13 years, quarrelled, when one drew a knife and as the other approached, stabbed him so directly to the heart that he expired in a few minutes. The offender has been arrested and confined in jail to await his trial.

At the date of the latest official reports from Thompson's Island, Lieutenant Commandant M'Intosh reports that Mr. Lacy and himself had examined the pond which was most injurious, and that they were of opinion that the sea could be let into it with very little trouble, and that they could afterwards connect, without difficulty, all the ponds between that and the next pond to the house. Should this intention be carried into effect

the waters will always be kept on the flow or ebb; stagnation will thus be prevented, the unpleasant miasma which has been so perceptibly emitted from these pools will be lessened, and the island considerably benefitted. The work was to be commenced on the day when the despatch was dated.

Agreeable to previous invitation and arrangement, the Governor of Pennsylvania accompanied by a number of his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, proceeded on Monday, in the steamboat Baltimore, captain Jenkins, on an excursion down the river, to view the Chesapeak and Delaware canal, and to visit the United States' fortifications in the Delaware below Newcastle. After surveying these works, the party returned in the steamboat to the wharf at Newcastle, where, on board the boat, at four o'clock in the afternoon, honored by the presence of Governor Geddes of South Carolina, the Chief Justice of the state of Delaware, the honorable Mr. Vandyke, United States' senator, James Rodgers, esquire, attorney general of the state, and several other gentlemen of Newcastle, as invited guests, they sat down to an elegant and sumptuous entertainment, prepared by captain Jenkins for the occasion. General Thomas Cadwalader officiated as President at the entertainment, and Judge Barnes and Daniel Groves, Esq. as Vice Presidents. The day, enlivened by conversation, toasts, songs, and a band of music, was pleasantly and delightfully spent; and, after a reluctant separation from their distinguished Delaware guests, the party left Newcastle and arrived in the city at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The London Literary Gazette publishes the following allusion of spleen upon the Bunker Hill celebration:

Antiquities.—Sundry old gentlemen, who fought a battle just half a century ago, among whom was General La Fayette, have been amusing themselves by laying the foundation of a monument on Bunker's Hill, to preserve the memory of their exploits, lest they should forget them."

We recollect some time ago, that because a certain old gentleman, named George the third, had reigned exactly fifty years, sundry persons old and young amused themselves in England with eating and drinking, to preserve the memory of an event not half so important as the above in its consequences to mankind.

A letter from Mr. Bishrow's Agent at Harper's Ferry, informs Mr. D. that he has reached the depth of 148 feet, and that the water has risen within twenty feet of the surface. He expresses great confidence in finding the next vein adequate to the object, and says that the rocks is the hardest that he ever encountered—from two to four inches being a day's work. A similar experiment is going on in Baltimore, where from the last account, the workmen had gone down about 90 feet.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th inst. in the neighborhood of the Toll Bridge over Rancocas Creek, Burlington county, twelve miles from Camden, New Jersey. A respectable gentleman from that place, informs that he was awakened by an unusual hoarse and apparently distant rumbling, which was quickly succeeded by a report as loud as a sharp clap of thunder, attended with a jar or concussion of the earth, sufficiently sensible and violent to awaken several families and cause considerable alarm.

A letter from New Orleans of 20th August, mentions, that from the favorable state of the weather, there was every prospect of escaping an epidemic. The small pox was prevalent but excited little alarm. An account of the discovery of some *great bones*, published some time since, was greatly exaggerated—on examination after being brought up to the city, they are pronounced to belong to a *Horse!* The discoverer of these relics made, however, something handsome by the exhibition.

The death of Governor Bates has placed the state of Missouri in a situation at once novel and embarrassing. The Lieutenant Governor is absent attending his duty in marking out the road from Missouri to New Mexico.—The Secretary of state, who, according to law, is the proper person to assume the government when there is neither Governor nor Lieutenant Governor, is absent from the state. The administration of the government, therefore, devolves on the *pro tem.* President of the Senate, who is A. J. Williams, Esq.

A young son of William Walters, about 9 or 10 years old, of East Bradford, Chester county, very narrowly escaped death lately, by circumstances which strongly impress the belief of special providences. An ox cart in which he was riding, was turned over by the reaction of a sapling which bent before the wheel as it progressed. He fell with his head in a cavity just in rear of the wheel, with a rut on one side, the space only large enough to receive his head. The wheel passed over his head and *scalped* him as completely as it could have been done by the most skilful of the sons of the forest. The little fellow was still able to cry for help! which he received. Indeed was dressed, and he is in a fair way to recover.—*Village Record.*

BURLINGTON COUNTY N. J. MEETING.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the Electors of the County of Burlington, on the 4th day of September, 1825, at the House of Richard Shreve, Innkeeper, in Mount-Holly, convened pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to represent the County of Burlington in the next Legislature, and for Sheriff and Coroners—William Stockton, Jr. Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Aaron O. Shuff, Secretary.—Whereupon, it was on motion

Resolved—That a Committee, consisting of two persons from each township, be appointed to confer together on the objects of the meeting, and to report the result of such conference;—when a committee having accordingly been appointed, and having retired and for some time consulted together, reported to the meeting the following Ticket—which was unanimously agreed to, viz:

Council.—Caleb Newbold.

Assembly.—Joshua S. Earl, Isaiah Toy, John Ridley, of New-Hanover, Gershom Mott.

Sheriff.—William N. Evans.

Coroner.—Joseph White, Robert M'Kean, Joseph Palmer.

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Vision of the Sun which is in preparation at the New York Park theatre, it is said will surpass in splendor every thing in the shape of a dramatic production which has appeared in this country, and even cast in the shade Der Freyschutz and Cherry and Fair Star. Ready waits for the recovery of Miss Kelly, whose indisposition caused its postponement last week.

The Boston Theatre opened on the 19th inst. During the recess, the stage has been entirely altered, extended and improved, and the whole of the interior repainted.—Messrs. Pelby, Cooper, and Conway have been engaged for a limited period.

The Amphitheatre opened on the 15th inst. for Equestrian and Dramatic performances, under Mr. Bunsford, as stage manager, and Mr. Hutchinson, as Riding Master. The Greek Indian has commenced his wonderful juggling at this place, and been received with much applause. Mr. Hunter is attached to the Equestrian corps.

Bartholomew Tippers, entitled, Pelopida was received with so much applause in 1776, that Garrick was induced to pay the author a visit, for the purpose of asking him if he thought he could set English words to music? On Bartholemon's replying affirmatively, Garrick asked for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote the words of a song to be introduced in the play of the Country Girl. While thus engaged, Bartholemon looking over Garrick's shoulder, actually wrote down music in parts, to the song, as fast as the other penned the words. Garrick then turning round, and handing Bartholemon the words, said, "There, Sir, is my song," to which the other answered, "And there, Sir, is my music for it." The song proved so successful, that it was encored every time it was sung.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Indian of the Falls Valley, or the Foundling Maid," from "Alcanzor,"—"The Grand Review"—"J. L. D."—"M——, of Manayunk"—"To a Rose"—"The Banks of Brandywine"—"A Fragment"—"Hapless," "Canem," &c. &c. shall receive the earliest attention.

An impertinent scribbler, who has repeatedly written to us from Pittsburg, Pa. on the subject of reducing the advertisements in the Post, should know that we are too well acquainted with our own business to permit its being interfered in by any meddling blockhead that chooses to be officious.

His motive in writing so frequently "per mail" is understood, and we shall be under the necessity of reducing him to his "proper level," if he is not "more cautious" on a subject of which he knows nothing.

The lines of "Frances" which appear in another column, remind us of the shameful condition in which the monument erected in New York to the memory of the brave and heroic Lawrence has been permitted to remain. It was originally an interesting and appropriate structure, presenting a broken column, surmounting a base bearing the inscription which records his virtues, and his devotedness to his country's service and glory, as emphatically evinced by the spirit which animated his dying moments when he uttered the memorable exclamation, "don't give up the ship!" The marble slab which contains the inscriptions long since fell off, leaving a most unsightly surface of common rough brick work, and the whole we regret to say, is an discredditable a piece of workmanship, that it appears as if erected rather in mockery than in honor of the hero whose name it bears. New York is lavishing her thousands on public improvements and embellishments. It is surprising that while so profuse of her riches, some little attention cannot be bestowed on the grave of one who once shared so largely of her praise.

The contemplated colony on Grand Island in the state of New York, projected by Mr. Noah and his associates, is a subject of no small interest and importance. The idea is a bold one, of re assembling the people of Israel after they have been for two thousand years, dispersed and scattered over the face of the earth, suffering persecutions, insult and injury in every variety of shape, yet preserving through all, and to the last their peculiar National character, and establishing for them a city of refuge in the wilds of the new world.

A spot better calculated for founding a colony of enterprising and persevering people, perhaps does not exist. Its commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural advantages are immense, particularly, if, as is anticipated, it should come into possession of the trade of the extensive territories toward the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean; in that case it is hazarding little, in imagining Grand Island, now an uncultivated and almost uninhabited spot, will become at some distant period, the greatest commercial and trading depot in the world.

At present the most gratifying feature in this undertaking, is the assurance which it offers of an asylum for the Jews, from every part of the globe. They are a wealthy and enterprising people, and will, it is presumed, eagerly embrace the opportunity which is here held out of establishing themselves with such advantage in a pecuniary point of view, and where they can enjoy freely and unmolested, every civil and religious liberty.

It is pleasant to walk in the country, as poets have sung from "time immemorial," and the pale inhabitant of the "pent up city" long since acknowledged; but it is not pleasant, as every one knows, without the aid of poetry, to walk where danger "lurks unseen," in whatever shape or form it may exist, particularly when it comes unnoticed, and peradventure darts upon you without the slightest indication of its approach. In such a shape, for instance, as that of a "snake in the grass," which of all things is the most unseemly; a thing which every body hates, and for the best reasons in the world—and to have one steal like a treacherous foe across your path, and perhaps wind its glossy folds around your limbs, before you have time for defence, is extremely offensive, particularly so if you happen to be at the moment strolling with an agreeable companion, through such delightful groves, and fields, and wild woods, as one meets with in New Jersey—but where the yellow sand plains and hills display themselves before the eye, covered with the vines of the dainty nutmeg, or the green appendages of the sweet potatoe, which abound here so plentifully, and, with the delicious peach, the sylph-like forms and charming looks of its daughters, constitute the "staple commodity" of this patriotic little state—not strolling exactly through sandbanks and sand gullies, but amusing yourself at leisure along the banks of a cool bed of sparkling clarystal, that spreads its glassy surface in a remarkably pleasant grove of beach and maple that we could point out, were it at all necessary to our present purpose, and speak, if we were so disposed, in glowing strains of its wild tangled vine, whose hangs in delicious abundance the "juicy grape," as if ready to drop with its own weight upon the green moss and wild flowers that flourish in fresh and luxuriantly beneath its shade, as if grateful for the green curtain which is thus drawn before the scorching sunbeams—musing delighted in such a scene, watching the sunset,

Whose red berry dips
In the gush of the fountain,

As the poet says, as almost, for aught that we know, to this particular spot; or casting one eye up, with a "queer look," at the bright blue sky, of which you now and then catch a slight glimpse, thro' the branches and green leaves above you, and fixing the other, with a most "bewitching leer," on the merry frisking of a lively squirrel, which is playing its antic tricks on the scraggy trunk of a huge but venerable oak, which has stood its ground, as may be surmised, in the absence of better proof, amid storm, tempest and sunshine, for a thousand years—at such a moment, and in such a paradise, to have your reverie interrupted, the precious moment of poetic inspiration banished by a snake, is shocking.—A black snake rearing its sleek and glossy folds, in warlike attitude, and pointing its forked fangs, crimsoned with red poison, within a few paces of you, in the very act of making a sudden dart, is all calculated to bring the fairy dreams of fiction and romance to a sudden pause—to a period, a full point, and to make the river flow—the purple grape fall—the squirrel to play, and the flowers to bloom around, unheeded and unheard for. Such scenes may happen, as we were fully convinced, during the present week, by seeing on the farm of a friend,—the very gentleman, by-the-bye, whose unique bear, not long since, made so free with a hogshead of good old cider, in treating his swinish associates. Poor Brain, as Sterne would have said, and saying, moralized, better would it have been for thee, had this been thy only leverage—he is now dead—dead without jesting, and that too by drinking voraciously of cold water during the heat in July. But to conclude the chapter, which was simply commenced to notice the incident which we have taken a round-about way in getting at, that occurred a few days since on the above mentioned premises, which appear designed for curious chances and adventurous deeds. A large black snake was killed, in the very act of swallowing one of its own species—it had already devoured about one half of a good size snake, and was eagerly engaged in forcing the other half down, when he received the punishment due to his unfeeling nature.

It was of a most beautiful glossy hue, and seemed in as fine order as if it had always feasted on the best; and no wonder, since it evinced, like some other "snakes in the grass," so crafty and unprincipled a disposition—lurking in deceitful guise—basking in the sunshine, to allure and destroy even those it should have protected.

A gentleman, now in this city, proposes to commence the culture of the white mulberry, for the purpose of establishing a manufactory of Silk on a large scale. He also proposes the cultivation of palma christi for the manufacture of castor oil, the sunflower for sweet oil, the poppy for opium, pink root, rhubarb, cicuta, Fuller's teasel, madder, and the best kinds of tobacco for segars, such as the Maryland broad yellow and the Havanna, seed for which will be obtained of the first quality. It is confidently believed that these articles may be cultivated with infinitely more profit and advantage than the produce which is at present the object of farmers generally in this country.

The great national importance and advantage of the silk manufacture to the United States, must be obvious to every reflecting mind, upon the considerations, 1st, that above $7,000,000 per annum (the recent amount of imports of silk into the United States) might be saved to this country thereby. 2dly, that a much less amount of land and labour are necessary, for the growth and manufacture of silk, than are required for that of any other species of clothing; and, 3dly, the increased demand for domestic produce at home, which would necessarily follow from the increase of manufactures, and also the loss and contingencies attendant on procuring the above amount from foreign markets.

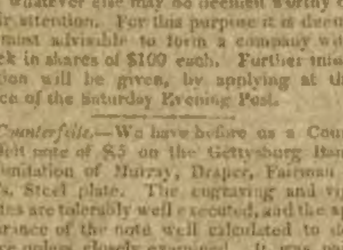
Several ingenious and patriotic individuals in the United States have, at different periods, sedulously laboured to advance this important branch of domestic manufacture, but for want of persons acquainted with the manufacture of silk, their several and highly meritorious attempts have failed, leaving us in possession of every thing necessary for its consummation—but the fabrication; to effect which, no plan appears so likely to succeed as the following:

It is proposed to locate a tract of land, in a salubrious and advantageous situation, in one of the western states, viz. the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ken. Harmony, In. or St. Louis, Mis. on which to establish a company for the purpose of the culture and manufacture of castor oil, sweet oil, superior tobacco, silk, opium, rhubarb, madder, &c. and whatever else may be deemed worthy of their attention. For this purpose it is deemed most advisable to form a company with stock in shares of $100 each. Further information will be given, by applying at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

Counterfeits.—We have before us a Counterfeit note of $5 on the Gettysburg Bank in imitation of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co's. Steel plate. The engraving and vignettes are tolerably well executed, and the appearance of the note well calculated to deceive unless closely examined. It was paid to us during the present week by a subscriber, who is requested to call and exchange it.

COMMUNICATION.

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a small pamphlet, that has lately made its appearance, entitled "Extracts from the writings of Daniel Phillips and William Penn, to which are added some remarks and observations, shewing the analogy between George Keith, and the opposers of Elias Hicks." I think it would be well if every opposer of Elias Hicks would give this small work a serious perusal; the very charges made by that famous, or rather *infamous* apostate from the truth, against the Society of Friends, are now made against Elias Hicks and his Friends, and with the same dogmatical assurance; they may in this work see themselves as in a glass, and we think the portrait will not be very flattering—and besides, the pamphlet contains some very important extracts upon doctrinal points, that must forever silence opposition as far as the sentiments of the enlightened individuals, who are quoted, can have this effect. This work is for sale at John Mortimer's, 74 south Second street.



This Evening, Sept. 24.

The performance to commence with a Grand Cavalcade, in new and superb trappings, arranged by Mr. Bryan, Riding Master.

Still Vaulting, by the whole troop of Flying Phenomena.

Horsemanship, on two horses, by Mr. Bly the.

Sauteuse by Master Cooke.

Horsemanship by Master sweet, without saddle or bridle.

Horsemanship by Mr. Sidaway.

Drums by Mr. Copland.

Horsemanship by the whole Troop of Equestrians.

Horsemanship by Master Cooke, who will go through many surprising feats—ever all, agreed by any boy of his age.

To conclude with the Grand Melo-Dramatic Spectacle of the

CATARACT OF THE GANGES,
OR THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

CHEAP SHOES, OF A GOOD QUALITY.
No. 256 Market, five doors below Eighth-street.

THE Subscriber having on hand a large and general assortment of good SHOES, viz.—

Mens' calf skin Boots, Women's Morocco Boots.
Do. calf skin Morocco, Women's morocco welt boots.
Mens' calf skin Shoes, Women's Morocco spring heels
Do. Cordovan Morocco, do. fine cordovan boots
Do. do. Shoes, do. do. welt heels
Do. vas Morocco, do. do. spring heels
Do. do. Shoes, do. common do. heels
Do. grass Morocco, do. do. with shoe heels
Do. do. Shoes, Misses' cordovan Boots
Boys' cordovan Pumps, do. do. Pumps
Do. do. Shoes, do. Morocco Boots

Also a great variety of Children's Morocco and leather Boots and Shoes, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices possible, and invites the attention of the public to examine, and also of country merchants, wanting shoes by the quantity.

JOSEPH EVANS.
sept 24—2m

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected weekly by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
U. S. Branches	par	Washington	75
New Hampshire	2	Schuylkill	1 1-2
Vermont	2	*Delaware.*	
Maine	2	Laurel	25
Massachusetts.		All others	par
Boston	1	*Maryland.*	
Country Banks	2	Baltimore	1-2
Connecticut	1 1-2	Annapolis	1
Rhode Island	2	Frederickstown	1
New York.		Hagerstown	1
All the City Banks	par	Port-Deposit	25
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Harre-de-Grace	1
Plattsburg	25	Westminster	1
Chemango	10	Elkton	1
Jefferson County	5	Cumberland	25
Washington & Warren	2	Snowhill	75
Other Banks	1 1-2	Somerset	50
New Jersey.		*Virginia.*	
New Brunswick	1	Bank of Virginia	1-2
Patterson	1	Farmers Bank	1-2
Newark	1	Valley Bank	1
Elizabethtown	1	Wheeling	5
Morristown	1	*Columbia District.*	
Salem Banking Co.	par	Bank of Columbia	20
All other Banks	par	Other Banks	1
Pennsylvania.		North Carolina	4
Lancaster	par	South Carolina	1-2
Easton	do.	*Georgia.*	
Germantown	do.	Savannah	3
Norristown	do.	Augusta Banks	3
Chester	do.	Tennessee	20
West Chester	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Harrisburg	do.	Old Banks	45
Northampton	do.	Commonwealth	50
Columbia	do.	*Ohio.*	
Bucks County	do.	Chillicothe	5
New Hope	25	Steubenville	5
Chambersburg	1	Marietta	6
Reading	par	Mount Pleasant	5
Gettysburg	1	New Lancaster	5
Carlisle Bank	par	Western Reserve	5
Do. Agricultural	75	Columbus	6
Bank of Pittsburg	1	Dayton	6
Centre	5	Others	no sale
Milton	50	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Greensburg	5	Natchez	10
Brownsville	5	*Canada.*	
Huntingdon	20	Canada, Montreal,	5
Meadville	75	York	5
Greencastle	75	Kingston	no sale
Hollidaysburg	75	Spanish Dollars 11 2 pr.	
Beaver	75	American Gold	5
Uniontown	75	Guineas	84 00
Juniata	75	Doubloons, 15 60 a	
Marietta	no sale		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17—Brig Columbia, Douglass 18 days from Porto Rico, with Coffee, &c.
Schr. Fair Play, Barnes, 14 days from Bermuda, with Sugar, &c.
18—Brig Comet, Copeland, 25 days from Kingston, Jam. with Coffee, &c.
Schr. St. Michaels, Dickinson, 13 days from Teneriffe, with Wine.
Schr. Corse, Hallaway, 16 days from St. Kitts, with Molasses.
Schr. Little Gen. Pyre, Hilburn, from St. Jago de Cuba, with Tobacco, &c.
Brig Rosa, Hayes, from Mocsatuto, in ballast.
Brig Hannah & Rebecca, Eldridge, 38 days from Laguira with Logwood.
Brig Mary, Lewis, from Kingston, Jam. in Quarantine.
19—Brig Nestor, Nicholls, 20 days from Cape de Verds, in ballast.
20—Ship Albion, Lee, 35 days from Amsterdam with Gin.
Brig Redmond, Haines, from Port-au-Prince.
Brig Express, Day, 14 days from Jamaica, with Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 17—Brig William Tinsteher, Howland, for Madeira.
Brig Emily, Copeland, for St. Thomas.
Brig Ariel, Stoneman, for St. Thomas.
20—Ship Alexander, Baldwin, for Liverpool.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. CHARLES A. POULSON to Miss SARAH P., daughter of the late Joseph W. H. Wood, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Captain EDWARD GEORGE, to MARY, daughter of Richard C. Prater, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. John Sisty, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, to Miss CATHARINE E. SOMERS, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. John S. Jenkins, Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, jun. to Miss ELIZA COCHRAN, both of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. T. I. Kitts, Mr. GUSTAVUS CURTIS, to Miss CATHARINE YOUNG, both of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Monday morning, Mr. JOHN SIBBET, plasterer, in the 46th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, after a short and severe illness, aged 21, Mrs. SARAH FRITEZ.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. Lt. WM. MACKEY CALDWELL, of the U. S. Navy.

On the 12th inst. Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, tailor, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. ANN, wife of Joseph Walworth, of this city.

On the 16th inst. aged 74, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of John Elton, formerly of Burlington, N. J.

On the 4th inst. at sea, on board the schr. Lion Capt. JOHN HOPKINS, of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. at N. York, Capt. STEPHEN C. SINGLETON, of Philadelphia, aged 44.

On the 17th inst. at Frankford, ANNE, daughter of William Boyd, aged 4 years and 22 days.

On Thursday morning, the 22d inst. SAMUEL B. LOGAN.

On Thursday morning, Mr. FRANCIS LE CAMPION.

On Thursday morning, the 22d inst. Mrs. CONSTANCE S. WIGFALL, wife of Mr. Samuel Wigfall, aged 31 years.

On the 14th of June, at Sierra Leone, Mr. W. H. MORTIMER, of this city.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. SOPHIA LACEY, widow of the late John Lacey.

On the 3d ult. on board the U. S. ship John Adams, off Havana, Mr. WILLIAM COTTON, Purser's Steward, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, at Bloomingdale, N. Y. Mr. WM. SUMMERFIELD, father of that eminent divine the late Rev. J. Summerfield, aged 54.

On Tuesday evening, in New York, after a short but severe illness, Mr. JAMES BRADEN, printer, aged 23 years.

On the 23 of February last, at Bombay, after a short illness, Captain R. BABCOCK, formerly of this city.

On the 21st ult. at Mobile, of the prevailing fever, Mr. JOHN HORNE MEIN, formerly of Philadelphia.

Remedy for the Piles.

THIS Medicine was offered to the public, in case which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been thoroughly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had resisted the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not like those so easily advertised, offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a very short time; and the proprietors are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 Cents per box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and Sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 253 North Third, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia.
sept 24—3t*

William Armstrong & Co. Tailors,

HAVE Removed to Little Dock, near the corner of South Second street, where they intend to carry on the above business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Woollen Cloths Sponged, Scotpressed, Sponged, and Repaired, &c. sept 24—6m

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☞ Prompt Payment of Prizes.

ONE Quarter of a Ticket, No. 4, 40, 22, a prize of $600 Dollars was presented and instantly paid, by

W. C. CONINE,
No. 3 South Third street,

Where Holders of Prizes are requested to call and receive the cash or renew them in the next Lottery to be drawn. sept 24—tf

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SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS still a good degree of confidence recommended to the public, and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick, stomach, loss of appetite, chronic or acute bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs, and fevers of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 91 Lombard street, by T. Bellars, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of 9th Market and Second streets—also at No. 143 1-2 South Water street. sept 24—tf

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PICKLES, FISH SAUCES, &c.
Equal to any Imported.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, PICKLES, FISH SAUCES, &c. at the following low rates, viz:

Pickles, or Mixed Pickles,	per gallon, 75 cents
Gerkins,	do. 75
Onions,	do. 75
Cucumbers,	do. 50

Together with Walnuts, Mangoes, Cauliflowers, Peppers, French Beans, Red Cabbage, and all other kinds of PICKLES. Also, Walnut and Mushroom KETCHUP, Essence of Anchovies, Caviar, Harvey, Reading, Gain, and other rich SAUCES; Mustard, Curry Powder, Essence Vinegar, Lemon, Syrup &c. &c. all of the most superior quality, and for sale by the manufacturer,

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7, South Sixth street.

N. B. Captains of vessels supplied at the shortest notice. sept 24—tf.

MISS WITHY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 95 Pine street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Mythology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, Plain Sewing, Cotton Work, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c. at $100 per annum. The Ornamental branches will be taught by the most approved teachers, viz. Messrs. Pratt, Ce ri, Eddie and Troye. The different branches of Drawing, Painting on Wood, Varnishing, Landscape, &c. by a Lady from Europe.

TO BOYS FOR DAY SCHOLARS, PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elocution, Composition, History, Plain Sewing, Cotton Work, &c. - - - - - - - - - $5 00
Drawing of Maps, Natural Philosophy, Mythology and Astronomy, - - - - - - - - 10 00
Latin, with the above, - - - - - - - - 12 00
Junior Class, - - - - - - - - - - 6 00
Monthly, - - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
Drawing, French, Spanish or Latin, - - - - 10 00
Velvet Painting (in ten lessons) or Filagree, - - 6 00
Dancing, - - - - - - - - - - 10 00
sept 24—3t*

Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.
FRANCIS HARLEY,

COPPERSMITH, No. 73 South Front street, west side, 2 doors above Walnut, former partner of the late firm of C. & F. Harley, has on hand of his own manufacturing, a general assortment of Copper Ware, Copper and Brass Kettles, calculated for dairies, washing and preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Pitchers, Oyster Pumps with patent brakes, Cocks and Gauges, Sad Irons, Globe Pots &c. All sorts of repairing done, and Copper, Brass and Pewter taken in payment. Block Tin in Blocks and Bars.

An Apprentice wanted. sept 17—tf.

25,000 DOLLARS.

"*Again are Gibbs' brows bound with victorious wreaths.*"

THE great capital of $25,000, in the Union Canal Lottery, 7th class, which was drawn on the 7th inst. was (as predicted by all those learned in the figures of chances) sold at GIBBS' Truly Lucky office, No. 4 1-2 South Third street, in Hirem. One half to Mr. William Henry of Buckley, whom Gibbs told the morning after the drawing—and one half to a Lady of this city, who also received the cash from Gibbs. This is an undisputed fact the Greenman in the Play would say, "positive fact," and proves if any proof was wanting that Gibbs' Office is the most lucky on this "*Mundane Sphere.*"

Where now is "Fortune's House," "Fortune's Head Quarters," "The Road to Wealth," "Fortune's Favorite Abode," &c. &c. If not "in the depths of the ocean buried," then hide "your diminished heads," and no longer attempt to rival Gibbs in his Lottery Exploits—for in so doing you only shine like sable satellites, round a pale resplendent Star.

What! $25,000 on the 7th inst.—$10,000 two or three weeks before—$10,000 not long before that—besides a marvellous long list of *Eleven's*, in Lotteries lately drawn; when the fair must extract the note from the eyes of Fortune's votaries, and "speak trumpet tongued" to them—go to Gibbs' Office—the white Fortune's Son "looks sadly" upon others, it shines brightly upon him. Then when you feel inclined to become a votary at Fortune's Levees, discard that "superstitious fancy for new Faces," and shape your course for Port Gibbs, and good luck will speak your helm. sept 17—tf

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The Lottery and Exchange

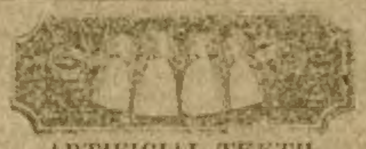
Business, heretofore conducted in Baltimore under the firm of J. J. Cohen, Jr.—as Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of P. J. & M. J. Cohen—and in Philadelphia by J. J. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers will, for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of J. J. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1825. sept 10—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ROBER, late of Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present them for examination.

MARGARET ROBER, Executrix.
HENRY ROBER, and
DAVID ROBER, Executors.
sep 10—3t*



ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No 21 North Eighth street. sept 17—3t*

A CARD.

J. WINTER, No. 37 Arch street,

BETWEEN Front and second streets, continues to clean and dress Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape, and Satin Shawls; also, pieces of Bengal—and warrant their colors not to fade.

He likewise carries on a manufactory of round and square thread Boxes, whose orders for any size or pattern will be duly attended to. He keeps a constant supply of them for sale, wholesale and retail. sept 17—6t*

SIX CENTS REWARD,

AN indented Lad, named WASHINGTON BERWICK, absconded from the service of the Subscriber, on the 17th ult. All persons are forbid harbouring him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension.

GEORGE SHEETS.
Lower Dublin, Sept. 1825. 17—3t*

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Justice, deceased, of Chester township, New Jersey are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the said estate, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, to collect of the subscribers.

ESTHER JUSTICE, Administratrix.
JOSEPH JUSTICE, Administrator.
sept 17—3t*

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

Wholesale and Retail No. 46 North Front street, one door below Arch street.

SAMUEL BURKART offers for sale, at the above Manufactory, a general assortment of Brushes which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, and a discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

N. B. Country Brushes purchased for cash, or in barter for Brushes. sept 3—4t*

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET.

A few doors north of Courtland street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, where the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give him a call, may depend that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

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TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families, a dollar in the choice of their Teas.

J. WATERMAN.

TWILLED BOMBAZETS.

JUST opened, a large supply of twilled, plain and figured Bombazets.

Also, NORWICH SHAWLS, of superior whiteness, with corded fringe.

Also, a general assortment of the following articles, viz.

Super London and Scotch Lawns,
Bonny dundie Cotton Long Shawls,
Colored and white Cotton Laces,
Figured and plain Grenadine Veils,
Lustering Parasols and Italian Marinos,
Northern and Canton Crapes and Crape Shawls,
White Merino and white Waterloo do.
Superior white de. with Satin Damask borders,
Superior white and mixed colored Silk Shawls,
Norwich and Cashmere Crape and Velvet Sashes,
Fashionable and fresh Poplins,
Furniture Dimities and Furniture Chintzes,
Superior Bed Ticking,
Sheetings and Table Linens,
12-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS.
sept 24—3t* No. 20 South Second street.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TO-MORROW,

SUNDAY morning, the 17th, the Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market street wharf, at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown—Returning the same evening. Fare 25 cents. sept 24—tf

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SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and the Mechanic's Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.
sept 24—tf

WANTED,

A YOUNG man of moral character, from 17 to 19 years of age, well calculated for the Hardware business.—One with a slight knowledge of Hardware would be preferred—enquire at this office. sept 24—3t*

Popular Lectures for Mechanics,
BY G. GARTH.

A COURSE of ten Lectures will be delivered in a few days, on subjects particularly calculated for the use of artizans of different professions.

The first three lectures will treat on the most useful parts of Arithmetic; the fourth on the Welling Rule; the fifth and sixth on Geometry and Mensuration; the seventh will be of a more varied character, including subjects particularly useful to young Machine-makers, and Millwrights, &c.

The price of a Ticket for attending these Lectures will only be $1 00, a single Lecture 25 cents; and it is confidently believed, that young persons who are attentive, may acquire more knowledge on the subjects treated on by attending two courses, than by attending ten quarters at school.

An introductory gratuitous Lecture will be delivered previous to the commencement of the course.

The time and place will be stated next Saturday. sept 24—tf

FALL FASHIONS.

C. ADAMS,

HAVING removed her MILLINERY from No. 69 North street, to No. 178 South Second street, (3 doors below the Custom-House,) takes this means of informing her customers, and respecting a continuance of their favors. aug 6—3m*

CARD.

HAVING declined business I respectfully recommend my friends and those who have favored me with their custom to STOKES & WILKINSON, at my old stand, No. 84 Chesnut st. having confidence in their ability to give entire satisfaction in the line of their profession. JOEL ATKINSON.

STOKES & WILKINSON,
Woollen Drapers and Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they have removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 84 Chesnut street, where they intend keeping a general assortment of reasonable goods in their line, which will be made up at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. aug 6—tf

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☞ SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE,
No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENT

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Messrs. Editors—If you could find room for her, among your other sentimental writers, I should like to see my rhymes in your paper.

THE BEGGAR'S ELEGY—*by himself.*

O, 'tis sweet to think that even I,
Who now am begging for money,
As sweetly calm in the grave will lie,
——As a fly in a bottle of honey.

That the grave will cover o'er my form
As a hen does o'er her chickens;—
And I hope my heart 'will keep me warm,
For here I've been frote like the dickens.

Time, who refused to raise me to
With the rich will lay me level—
But they've been before me all life thro'
So may they be first to the D——l!

But farewell to the friends I love best!—
(That is those who once gave me cold victuals,)
Perhaps if you cultivate the spot where I rest,
The crop may replenish your Kettles.

Your poor beggar can say as he goes,
That he leaves but few debtors behind him;
But stay, Sirs! you gave me old clothes—
——you may have 'em again—if you find 'em.

FIDGET.

CONUNDRUMS.

1st. Why is the King of England like a lady's bonnet?
2d. Why is a Lady's head like a bee-hive?
3d. Why are the shoes of an old man like a granary?
4th. Why is the Delaware Bay like a band of music?
5th. Why is a book like a dining table?

Answers to the Conundrums which were inserted on the 3d inst.

1st. Star.
2d. Because they are given to a-muse.
3d. They ought to be read.
4th. Because they are ex-porters.
5th. He is one beside himself.
6th. Silence.
7th. Because it has columns.
8th. Because it is in the midst of Greece.
9th. It has banks on both sides.

One kind kiss before we part.—A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a fare-house, situated at the western part of this city, on returning to her carriage, recollected a piece which she had neglected to purchase., "Sir," on re-entering the shop, "there is yet one thing which I have forgot, and which I must now request you to let me have." "And what is that?" asked the young music seller. "It is, Sir," replied she (hesitating, and running over the titles of the music she held in her hand) it is "one kind kiss before we part." The gay youth vaulting instantaneously over the table, and saluted the fair stranger! It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader, who will recollect the song, "one kind kiss before we part" that it was an air of a less touching nature, than the one given by our hero, which the lady expected to receive.

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said, "Please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff!" The King, asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied, "In my country, Sir, when any one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much." The King laughed at the odd result of this odd custom, and presented the box, a gold one enriched with jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

"I am sorry," said a Chamberlain to a poor German Count, "to be obliged to quit your service, having been with you some years without receiving any wages."—"Well," said his Lord, "I know I am in your debt, but you should consider it is still running on." "That I do consider," replied the Chamberlain; "but I am afraid it runs on so fast that I shall never be able to overtake it."

"I am glad, Sir,' said a person to Dr. Johnson, that you have omitted all improper words from your dictionary.' 'I hope I have,' answered the surly sage, 'yet I see you have been looking for them.'

Rice paper.—The substance called rice paper which is brought from China, and much used in representing richly coloured insects, and other objects of natural history, and for making artificial flowers, is ascertained to be a vegetable production; on being exposed to the action of boiling olive oil it was made transparent, and thus its structure was ascertained; it is said to be the membrane of the bread-fruit tree.

Reason, like the moon, a consolation in darkness, can guide us with its faint rays, through the dusky night. The morning dawn of books shows the real world, when the light of the sun breaks through our twilight.

Reading nothing but novels, is like feeding upon cakes and sweetmeats; which vitiate the appetite and make it unable to digest more solid food.

Pleasure, says Dr. Johnson, is seldom found when it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odours, from time to time, in the paths of life, grow up, without culture, from seeds scattered by chance.

Women are like books; malice and envy will easily lead you to a detection of their faults; but their beauties, good judgment only can discover, and good nature relish.

Compliment is the varnish of a complete man.

Benevolence is the light and joy of a good mind: "It is better to give than to receive."

Despise not the meanest of mankind: a wasp may sting a giant.

Use to-day; to-morrow may never come.

A coffer without a look shows that it contains no treasure; as a mouth always open denotes an empty brain.

From the American Farmer.

CIDER.

Directions for making sweet, clear, Cider, that shall retain its fine vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must.—To make good cider, the fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the pummice stands 24 hours, the cider will be richer, softer, and higher coloured; if the fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better; as the fermentation will be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding of the apples, and pressing of the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little skill in the operation; but here the great art of making cider commences; for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of its fluid.—The first is the vinous; the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo, to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the juice from the filth, and leaves it a clear sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state, is the grand secret; this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expense, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect.

I would recommend, that the juice as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats; in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with correctness ascertain when this fermentation ceases; this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface, and there forming a soft spungy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in a fine, genuine, clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clear casks, and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvas or rag, about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted sulphur, and when a few pails of worked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire, and hold it in the cask till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with, and retain the fumes; after this, fill the cask and bung it up. The cider should be racked off again the latter part of February, or first of March; and if not as clear as you wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well; then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep for years. It is certainly of great importance to the people of America to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the soil of their country, and to make the most of the fruit which the soil produces, especially, when its produce is an article of value, and of great consumption in the country.

EPIGRAM.

On Lucy Ann's face, all astonished may find
The rose's deep bloom and the lilly combin'd;
But to trace this fine union requires no great pother,
For rouge causes one—and *consumption* the other.

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE ° ° GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in assuring that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. *No pledges* received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,
No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
sept 16—1m

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Merchants, Shippers and Wholesale Dealers in ready made clothing, that they can have any number of Garments, (viz. Ladies and Gentlemens Cloaks, Great Coats, Body Coats, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, &c. &c.) made up for them at the shortest notice, and so as to warrant them a much greater profit than they obtain, who purchase them ready made. For further particulars, every satisfaction shall be given by their applying at his Establishment, No. 124 South Fifth street, three doors below Pine.
aug 2—tf COURTLAND E. FOLWELL.

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 16—3m

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 163, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN JAMES BARRET or GUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a Distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 18 Moyamensing Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

Printers throughout the United States, would render an obligation, by publishing this Advertisement.
July 2—6m

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial: There are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes; a light, and the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hours the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. I. WILLBORN,
July 2—tf No. 165 South Second street.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS Petitions to September Court, legally and correctly Drawn, and their Business faithfully attended to, most fatally discharged by the court, for THREE DOLLARS, at the office, No. 7 North ninth street, directly over the Cedar Cooper's shop, a few doors above Market street. aug 6—tf

Information Wanted,

OF WILLIAM KERCHEVALL, who left Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, some time in the year 1818 or 19, and is supposed to have settled in Pennsylvania. Himself and wife, or heirs, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to George Tagg, No. 9 South Second street, Philadelphia. sept 30—tf*

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 18s

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 116 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, at 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hunter's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valentia, Tellonett, silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 10—6m°

Colburn's
Writing Academy

No. 31 South Seventh street.

BELOW Chesnut street, re-opened on Monday, the 8th inst. for Ladies attend at 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. Gentlemen attend at half past 7 in the morning, and at the same hour in the evening.

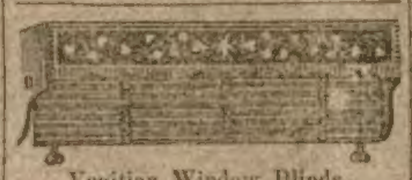
Reference as to this city—Rev. A. M. Cuttl, Rev. Dr. Wiley, Judges Lyle and Scott, Esq. James Scott, Esq.
sept 10—tf

GREAT & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Flume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice sept 3—d10°



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale or retail, at

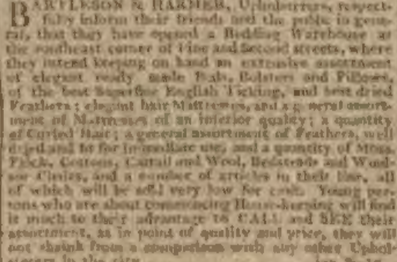
No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.
may 17—tf

NEW-MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use; and a quantity of Moss. Curtains, Cornices, Carpets and Window Shades, and Floor Cloths, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 3—tf

246.

SUMMER SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. Black and calf'd Buckskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' blank and calf'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. Black and calf'd Valentia Prunella, and Satins, &c. at the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and ripe as ended grass.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferies' and Brooks' Hotels. may 4—tf

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, or No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—120.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Window Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 12—1y

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches. No. 21 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Lines, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.
april 9—tf

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA.

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of James and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Robbing Place Goods, of every description. Gentlemens Clothes wet, dry, or waste scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to. april 30—tf

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society of JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to announce to the public, that they have commenced business at the well known stand, formerly occupied by J. R. Barry, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. They pledge themselves to furnish all articles in their line, at the most reasonable terms. The work being under the superintendance of an approved mechanic, employing none but members of the Society, to the entire exclusion of apprentices. They without hesitation will warrant all articles vended by them to be as substantial neatly executed, and comprising as good materials as the city can afford. aug 6—3m.

HEAD-ACHE.

AS the traveller who visits a country, first directs his attention to its *Metropolis*, so it should be with regard to the HEAD, the metropolis of man—as there is no part of the human system so liable to disease as the head, so much that it forms for a common sign of the best constitution to say, it is can be said of them "their heads never ache."

Now, as it may be known only to those who have already tried, proved and acknowledged its efficacy, it may be necessary in order that its utility should be more generally known, to state, for the information of those subject to nervous or occasional *pains of the head or head-ache*, that almost instant relief may be obtained by bathing their foreheads and temples with a small quantity of this cooling and agreeable aromatic vegetable Lotion.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle, at No. 69 South West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants Coffee House, and at 174 North Fifth street, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia.
aug 6—3m°

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish, but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to Fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

Proposals by John Simmons,

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, S. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by Subscription, THE AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER; comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses; and prescriptions for their cure.—To which is added an Appendix containing directions for the management of those animals, in breeding, weaning, breaking, docking, shoeing, mounting, riding, driving, travelling, feeding, watering, stabling, trimming, dressing, choosing ostlers, fattening, bleeding, purging, clysterings, clistering, poulticing, preventing infectious and other diseases, &c. Carefully selected and compiled from the most approved authors. Embellished with six appropriate copperplate engravings,—Condirions. It will be printed on fine paper and good type; and contain about 228 pages, duodecimo. And delivered to subscribers, half bound, at 50 cents a copy.
seventh mo. 20—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, Benjamin Carr, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:—"Lyricks, or Adaptions, Arrangements, and Compositions in Vocal Music. By B. Carr. To be completed in thirty-six Numbers."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
sept 3—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes.

N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets.
Entrance No. 65 Union Street.

DUTTON respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Girl's Apartment of the Seminary, lately occupied by P. Cook; where he intends to teach the various branches of an English Education. To Young Ladies as well as Young Gentlemen. History will be read, and selected pieces of news.

Young Ladies will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

An Evening School for Boys throughout the season.

A French School will be taught three evenings in the week.

Short hand will be taught in classes.

Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature, and the improvement of their morals.

Grateful for the encouragement he has received, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his patrons, hoping that, he will still merit the continuance of their favour, as also, a proportionate share from a generous public.

School is now open for the admission of Pupils.—Per Terms, apply at above, where the subscriber resides.

N. B. As scholars do not generally attend, during the heat of the season, the Subscriber thinks it prudent, hereafter, to allow but twelve weeks to the Quarter, and to make no charge for vacation. D. DUTTON.
aug 27—tf

M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer,

No. 99 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

TEACHES Ladies and Gentlemen, by a few practical lessons, a complete knowledge of his improved Short-Hand Writing. Individuals, select classes or schools, will be attended at such times and places as they may please to designate. Transient persons and others, who cannot attend to a regular course of instruction, may soon acquire the art of Short-Hand from Mr. Gould's book, price 25 cents. Application may be made to Mr. G. as above, through the medium of the Post Office, or at the bookstores of Messrs. Carey & Lea, Edw. and Parker, or Isaac Peile.

☞ Mr. G. continues to report sermons, trials, speeches, &c. and has for sale in addition to his System of Short-Hand, the following Reports, viz:

12 Sermons by Elias Hicks, in and near Philadelphia.
6 do. Elias and Edward Hicks, at New York.
2 do. Thos. Wetherald, at Washington City.
2 do. Wm. Thorndyke and Hopkinson, Baltimore.
1 Sermon and Prayer, by John Potts, at Trenton N. J.

* Mr. G. is so well known as author, teacher and reporter, that references are deemed unnecessary.
aug 27—tf

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has established a wholesale and retail

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

at the North West corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Genuine Drugs & Medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, put up in the neatest and most careful manner. His stock will comprise all the new and popular remedies, and an extensive variety of indigenous Herbs and Roots. Physicians' prescriptions will be particularly attended to, and compounded with accuracy and despatch.

Orders from Physicians, country store-keepers, and others residing at a distance from the city, will be carefully and promptly executed; and reliance may be placed on the articles being of the best qualities.

T. M'C. has on hand, Sutherlin's, portable and plain:

Pulse Glasses;	Eye Cups;
Cupping Glasses;	Salter, Ivory, and Glass
Gum Elastic Catheters;	Nipple Shields;
Do. Bougies,	Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

&c. &c. &c.

Having disposed of his establishment, No. 107 South Ninth street, to Samuel C. Sheppard, T. M'C. takes pleasure in recommending him to the confidence and patronage of his customers in that vicinity. June 16—tf

SAMUEL C. SHEPPARD

INFORMS his friends particularly, and the public generally, that he has taken the Drug and Medicinal store, No. 107 South 9th street, formerly occupied by Thomas M'Clintock, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a complete assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines. Physicians prescriptions particularly attended to.

Orders from country Physicians and storekeepers will meet with immediate attention. June 16th, 1828.—6w

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of charge, viz: From either Isaac Southmayd, Henry Harpener, Horace Smith, Aaron Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Harper, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, one of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to have White, Smith's, Scattergood's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 27—1y

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the consequences thereof, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
march 10—tf

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same days.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive about sunset at Tuckerton, on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 2 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of Baggage.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, June 30th, 1828. [July 2—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost of the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 81, Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

A CARD.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he has removed his School to the *Shakspeare Building*, over J. Barr's Clothing store.

He has now room sufficient for the accommodation of a few additional pupils.

He avails himself of this opportunity to proffer to his patrons his sincere acknowledgments, and to assure them of the continuance of his best exertions to discharge the various duties of a faithful teacher.

BOOK-KEEPING.

I. I. H. purposes to devote his evenings the ensuing winter, to give instruction in the new Theory and Practice of Book-keeping, by his "New Method of Teaching," recently published. sept 16—dtf

EAST BRADFORD BOARDING SCHOOL,

IS now open for the reception of Students, in which are taught all the branches of an English education, comprising the pure and mixed mathematics, at $50 per quarter.

The Latin and French languages at $40 per quarter.

The School is pleasantly situated 26 miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from West Chester, on the road leading to Kennett Square.

Sept. 16—3t* JOSEPH C. STRODE, Teacher.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel B. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter their names early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 4 mo 7—tf

D. THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he intends recommencing a SCHOOL on the 8th of September, at No. 26 Vine street, opposite New Market, where he proposes teaching a select and limited number of Young Ladies all the essential branches of a good English education, but particularly Penmanship and Epistolary Correspondence. Hours of Tuition from 9 till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

N. B. The room is large and elegantly furnished, and well adapted to accommodate societies. For particulars of which apply as above, or at the book-store corner of Vine and Second st. sept 3—tf*

To Parents and Guardians.

MARY R. MORRIS, who has been several years a teacher in the Wilmington boarding schools proposes opening a Day School for Girls in Wilmington, to be commenced early in the ninth month next, in which all the usual branches of education will be taught. Unexceptionable references can be given. For terms, &c. apply to Benjamin Tucker, principal of the Philadelphia Select Academy, or M. R. M. Main st. Wilmington, or at 140 Dillwyn st. Philadelphia.
7 mo. 27—tf*

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. R. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the friends of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above Institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential for a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. July 2—3m

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

MR. and Mrs. COAD have removed their Young Ladies' Seminary from Union street, to No. 127 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, (over the Book and Fancy Store) where Young Ladies will receive a complete English education, in the shortest time possible. For terms, &c. apply. sept 2—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 14 Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—2 do. 5 Line Pica, (ornamented)—1 do. 3 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 2 Line English—2 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 14

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY executed at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post [sign of the Market street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS-NEW SERIES,

To be drawn on the first day February, 1829.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000	
1	do.	20,000	- -	20,000
2	do.	10,000	- -	20,000
3	do.	5,000	- -	15,000
2	do.	3,970	- -	7,940
30	do.	1,000	- -	30,000
45	do.	500	- -	22,500
114	do.	100	- -	11,400
228	do.	50	- -	11,400
1,710	do.	20	- -	34,200
14,364	do.	10	- -	143,640
16,500 prizes.				$366,680
29,260 blanks.				
45,760 tickets, at $8				$366,080

In this Scheme, composed of 46 numbers by 1000 combination, with nine drawn tickets, there will be 84 prizes with three of the drawn numbers or three; 204 each with two of the drawn numbers or two; and 84,324 each with one of the drawn numbers.

To determine the fate of the 45,760 tickets, in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 46 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and three of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $30,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 20,000

Those two, having on them the 7th, 8th and 9th; or the 10th 11th and 12th, each to 10,000

Those three, having on them the 13th, 14th and 15th; the 16th, 17th and 18th; or the 19th, 20th and 21st, each 5,000

Those seven, having on them the 22d, 23d and 24th; the 25th, 26th and 27th; or the 28th, 29th and 30th, each 1,000

Those ten having on them the

3d, 7th & 9th,	3d, 8th & 9th,	4th, 6th & 9th,	5th, 6th & 9th,
3d, 7th & 10th,	3d, 8th & 10th,	4th, 6th & 10th,	5th, 6th & 10th,
3d, 7th & 11th,	3d, 8th & 11th,	4th, 6th & 11th,	5th, 6th & 11th,
3d, 7th &